

# "Napanee Express."

A Reform Political and Family Newspaper,  
IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE  
OFFICE,

Warner's Block, East Street, Napanee, a few  
doors north of Soby House Corner.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$1.00 per annum in advance, free of postage, or  
\$1.50 if not so paid.

Rates of advertising made known on applica-  
tion.

A liberal discount for contract advertisements  
by the year.

Correspondence solicited from all parts of the  
county or neighboring townships.

## JOB PRINTING

In every style and of every description, executed  
with neatness and despatch at reasonable rates.

J. B. BENSON,

Publisher and Proprietor.

## Business Cards.

Alex. C. Davis,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Napanee  
Ontario

James Aylsworth,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tam-  
worth.

S. B. Clarke,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Odessa,  
Ontario.

J. J. Watson,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-  
tificates, Adolphustown.

Peter E. R. Miller,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Switzer-  
ville Ont.

Robert Graham,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Office  
in the Dominion Store, Enterprise.

J. B. Allison,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and  
Certificates, Parma P. O., South  
Fredericksburg.

Charles Lane,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-  
tificates, Office—Front of Grammar  
School, Bridge Street, Napanee.

J. B. Randall,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-  
tificates. Also Agent for the Beaver and  
Toronto Fire Insurance Company and the  
Mutual Life Association of Canada. Resi-  
dence—Shannonville, Ont.

Murphy & Bedford,

BARRISTERS, &c., MILL POINT.  
Money to lend on improved Real Estate.

E. B. Stone,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, So-  
licitor in Chancery, etc. OFFICE—  
Grange Block, Dundas St.

Deroche & Madden,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,  
Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers,  
Notaries Public, etc. OFFICE—In Grange  
Block, Napanee. Money to loan on easy  
terms.

H. M. DEROCHE,

J. H. MADDEN.

Cartwright & Gibson,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, So-  
licitors in Chancery and Insolvency, No-  
taries Public, etc. OFFICE—Grange Block  
John Street, Napanee.

S. GIBSON.

R. Tracy, M. D.,

BELLEVILLE.

—MIDWINTER Surgeon and Accoucheur

# Napanee

J. B. BENSON, Publisher.)

VOL. 16.

"THE GREATEST

NAPANEE O

## NAPANEE TICKET AGENCY.

Grand Trunk Railway Tickets for sale at  
Grange & Bro.'s Drug Store,

For all stations east and west. American  
money taken at par, from Napanee to Mil-  
waukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, San Fran-  
cisco &c., to all Lake Ports. Passengers pay-  
ing tickets from the undersigned avoid  
the double and delay of exchanging tickets,  
and re-checking baggage to Toronto. Cheap-  
est route to the west. Return tickets to King-  
ston, Belleville, Toronto, Montreal, Portland  
etc. For further particulars apply at GRANGE  
& BRO.'S Exchange Office, Passenger agent  
G. T. R. Uncurrent money bought and sold.

## THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

## MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE—PICTON, ONT.  
(Established 30th Sept., 1854).

PRESIDENT—STEPHEN B. HUBBS,  
VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN PRINYER.  
MANAGER AND INSPECTOR—L. B. STIN-  
SON.

SECRETARY—JOHN TWIGG.

TREASURER—PHILIP LOW, Q. C.

SOLICITOR—W. H. R. ALLISON

DIRECTORS—STEPHEN B. HUBBS,  
JNO. PRINYER, JOHN VANAL-  
STINE, LEWIS B. STINSON, W.  
BOULTER, ADAM H. SAYLOR, and  
JAMES CALNAN, Esqs.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.—G. Striker, Esq.  
M. P. P., Pictou; R. Clapp, Esq., Mil-  
ford; K. Graham, Esq., Belleville; P.  
Allan, C. A. Lloyd, J. P. Dorland, Esq.,  
Adolphustown; J. C. Huffman, Esq., J. T.  
Grange, Esq., M. P. P., Napanee; J. E.  
Proctor, Esq., Brighton; G. W. Webb,  
Esq., Colborne; G. Jones, Esq., Trenton;  
J. Redner, Esq., Rednersville; Owen  
Roblin, Esq., Wm. Delong, Esq., Amelias-  
burg; H. A. McPaul, Esq., Hillier; Wm.  
Delong, Esq., Ameliasburg; Jas. Johnson,  
Esq., Athol.

This Company is established upon strictly  
Mutual principles, insuring farm property  
Townships, and property not more hazar-  
dous in Towns and Villages and offers great  
advantages to insure at low rates for Three  
or Four Years either on the Premium  
Note or Cash System.

March 9th, 1875.

521-y.

## LIVERY at MILL POINT.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared  
to furnish the best of rigs, either  
single or double.

At the Old Commercial Hotel  
MAIN STREET.

Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877.

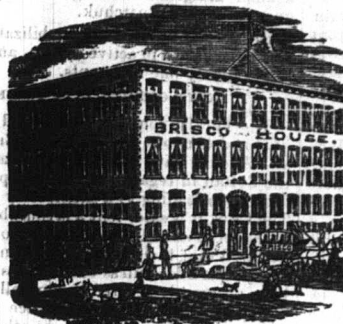
## Farm and Town Property FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of farms in the Counties  
of Northumberland and Hastings,  
also some very valuable city property in  
Belleville, and both village and farming  
property, in and near the village of  
Brighton.

Apply to

J. B. BENSON,

Napanee.



BRISCO HOUSE,  
NAPANEE, ONT.

## POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-Class Sample Rooms for Com-  
mercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and  
Boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

## PAISLEY HOUSE.

(John St. opposite the Market.)

NAPANEE, ONT.

A First Class Hotel centrally located, with ex-  
cellent yard and stabling accommodation

CHAS. PAISLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

## QUEEN'S HOTEL, BELLEVILLE.

Every Accomodation for Commercial  
Travellers.

A. P. FARRELL,  
PROPRIETOR.

## MCDONAD HOUSE,

(Late Clark House)

## BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stages leave this House daily, for Pictou and  
Campbellford.  
Buss to and from the cars. 39-yt.



Land for Sale

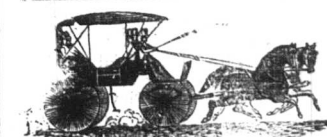
30,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for  
the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and  
Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres;  
also of City, Town and Village property, in all  
parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low  
prices and easy terms.

Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets  
Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napanee, 3ept. 12th 1876.



POTTER BROS.,  
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

## Dot Baby off Mine.

Mine cracious! mine cracious! shust l  
und see.

A Deutscher so habby as habby can be,  
De beebles all dink dat no prains I haf,  
Yas grazy mit thinking, or something lid  
Id vasn't because I thinks lager und vi  
Id vas all on account off dot baby off mi

Dot schmall leedle vellow I dells :

queer,  
Not much pigger round as a goot glass ;  
mit a bare-footed head, und a now  
speck,

A moult dot goes most to der pack off hi  
Und his leedle pink toes mit der rest :

bine,  
To gife such a charm to dot baby off mi

I dells you dot baby vas von off der poy  
Und beats leedle Yawcob for making ;  
He shust has becu to speek goet Eng  
Says "mama," and "bapa," und son  
"ah-gee!"

You don't find a baby den dimes out off  
Dot vas quite so schmartz as dot baby o

He krawls der floor ofer, und drow  
about,

Und poos tryng he can find in his m  
He dumbles der shairs down, und fa  
his chair,

Und gifes mine Katrina von derrible se  
Mine hair shstands like shquills on a mai  
bine,

Von I dink off dose branks off dot baby c

Dere vas something, you pet, I don'd lik  
vell ;

To hear in der night dimes dot young De  
vell,

Und dravel der ped-room midout many  
Vile der chills down der shpine off r  
quickly roes ;

Dose leedle shinnasdn dricks vasn't s  
Dot I cuts oop at night mit dot baby c

Vell, dese leedle schafers vas goin to pe  
Und all of dese droubles vill been ofer.

Dey vill wear a white shirt vront inshte  
bib,

Und wouldn't got tucked up at night!

Vell I vell! ven I'm feeple und in life's,  
May mine oldt age pe cheered by dot  
mine.

—Detroit Fre

## The 'Bewitched' Fa

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER II.—THE MYSTERY EXPL

## CONCLUDED.

"Dogs are of no use when there  
footsteps," he vaguely said to me,  
strolled away on our return walk ;  
was easy to see that although, in  
with the villagers, he had pretend  
believe that it was all over, he still  
secret misgiving that the end of the  
ters had not yet been reached. The  
viction was clearly brought out, wh  
our chat on the hearth that night, I  
gested to his wife that she and the  
should go away by rail on the fol  
morning to her mother's, some  
miles away, and should remain the  
a few days. Mrs. Nelly, however,  
nantly scouted the idea of such a  
when they had a guest in the h use  
baby reassuringly crowed defiance  
dangers. The plan seemed to break  
at the outset; still, Treddock w  
contented. The constable had bee  
at liberty for further attendance in  
ately upon our return; but he was  
mimed, he valorously said, to m  
finish of the business, and accordin  
himself insisted on remaining  
Grange a second night. The a

THE POLYMER LETTERS



**E. A. Deroche,**  
OFFICIAL ASSIGNER, under New Act of 1875.  
Office in H. M. Deroche's Law Office.

**Williams & Hooper,**  
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc., Napanee, Ontario.  
J. W. WILLIAMS, E. HOOPER, M. A.  
Official Assignee

**W. F. Hall,**  
OFFICIAL ASSIGNER, under Insolvent Act of 1875. Fire Insurance Agent, &c. Office of Napanee Paper Mills. East Street.

**James F. Bartles,**  
LAND AGENT, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent. Office—corner of Dundas and West Streets, Napanee.

**F. Bartlett**  
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, West A Street, Napanee. Plans, Specification and Detail Drawings furnished. Builder's work measured and value computed.

**Machine Shop,**  
TEAM ENGINES and all kinds of Boilers made to order. Also all kinds of Machinery repaired on the shortest notice. Remains on the place, opposite the old City Hotel, corner of Adelaide and Bridge Streets.

**Hartford Fire Insurance Co.**  
ESTABLISHED 1810.  
CAP. CAL. \$1,000,000.

**AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN CANADA**  
ADA in accordance with the Act 130,000.

Insures property against fire as low as any other reliable company. All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid in Canada funds or Gold. Isolated dwellings insured at exceedingly low rates.

**H. L. GEDDES, Agent.**  
for Napanee and vicinity.

**Harris & Empey,**  
(Successors to J. C. Bogart.)  
**Livery & Sale Stables,**  
JOHN STREET,  
South of Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

The best Matched Teams and Single Rigs always on hand.  
Carriages, Cutters, Sleigh Robes, &c., at the best in the country. No 4 tf.

**TO RENT,**  
The dwelling known as Dr. Oronhyatekha's.  
Apply to  
**W. S. WILLIAMS,**

**Last Notice.**

ACCOUNTS for Dental Services, must be paid forthwith. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., over Spencer's Clothing Store.

**TERMS CASH.**  
S. T. CLEMENTS, L. D. S.  
21-4in.

**STRENGTH for the DEBILITATED.**

**PHOSFOZONE,**  
The Great Remedy for Indigestion, Weakness of the Limbs, Torpor of the Liver.

The history of this preparation is simply a record of unintermitted success, and probably the most successful article was ever recommended to the public of any country by such a large number of Physicians who have endorsed, in the most unreserved and unqualified manner, this celebrated medicine. Sold by all Druggists, and prepared in the Laboratory of the Proprietors, Nos. 41 and 43 St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal. 24

**Campano, James,** and as the sign of the "Big Foot." Having engaged Mr. Geo. Mitchell, formerly in the employ of Messrs. McKinnon & Downey, he intends to manufacture all kinds of custom work of the very best material and workmanship, and solicits a continuance of public patronage.  
Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal terms. 8-tf. BENONI BRIGGS.

**MARBLE & MARBLE**

**Monuments, Headstones, etc.,**  
Carved in newest style in American and Foreign Marble and carefully put in in any part of the country at reasonable rates.  
ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK DONE WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS.  
Call before you engage elsewhere. Dundas st., nearly opposite Beeman's corner. 10-6in. V. KOUBER.

**Important to Butter Workers.**

ONE GOOD ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every township to introduce the **Victor Butter Worker**. Sample Machine Free to Agents. Price, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular to the  
**VICTOR WRINGER CO.,**  
Brookville, Ont.

**KNOW THYSELF**

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled **SELF-PRESERVATION**. Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address  
**PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.**

**HEAL THYSELF**

17-1y

**ADVERTISING!**

**\$1,000 WORTH FOR \$37.50.**  
The cheapest and best way to reach readers outside of the large cities is by using one or more of our six lists of over 1000 newspapers, divided to cover different sections of the country. Weekly Circulation of over 600,000. Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address  
**BEALS & FOSTER,**  
22 1/2 Park Row (Times Building), New York

**Napanee Brewery.**

**XXX ALE.**

**JOHN BOWEY,**

In thanking the trade for the liberal patronage extended to him since his establishment in business, begs to call attention to the

**Superior Quality of Ale**  
He is now manufacturing, The XXX Brand is equal to any made in Canada, and he is prepared to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc. All orders promptly attended to.  
**JNO. BOWEY.**  
Napanee.  
No 4 tf.

**SAWS**

**SOLID AND INSERTED TOOTH SAW GUMMER.**  
SAW SWAGES SAW TEETH SAW SETS  
ADDRESS THIS  
**Vatorous Engine Works Co.**  
BRANTFORD, ONT.  
Have you seen this advertisement.



**VET. SURGEON**  
**NAPANEE ONT.**  
GRADUATE OF  
**Ontario Veterinary College.**  
May be consulted on all diseases of Domesticated Animals, personally at Campbell House or by letter.  
TERMS MODERATE.  
OFFICE—Bridge Street.



**1877 SEASON 1877.**  
**PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.**

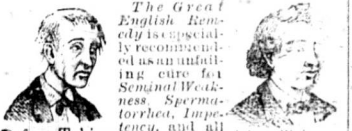
**The Steamer Shannon,**  
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON,  
will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
LEAVING PICTON at 6 a. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.  
RETURNING to PICTON—Leaves Napanee at 3 o'clock, p. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving in Picton at about 6:30.  
This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points East, and affords passengers three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure before embarking on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.  
When returning, connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Picton. *Banded Merchandise* (or other freight) will be promptly looked after, carefully handled and attended to.  
P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.  
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

**54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME**  
Samples and Watch free to all Address, **MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.** P. Q.  
236 St. James Street, Montreal.

**WANTED.**

We want reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto pages, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in Parts, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men and ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and GOOD PAY. Don't fail write to for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The works being manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates by the old well known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers General agents as follows:  
**HAZEN B. WIGNEY & Co.,**  
28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

**Dr. William Gray's Specific Medicine.**



**Before Taking** diseases that After Taking follow as a sequence of Self Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over-indulgence.  
The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Pamphlet free by mail.  
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing:  
**WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,**  
Winisor, Ont.

poured in through the small panes of window, making a net work of shaft on the curtains, which I lay admiring watching for some time; but follow the hands in the morning is not so active to wakefulness at night, and when again opened my eyes, though the dawn was equally bright, I could distinguish that at this time the rays were of the sun. It was rather late in morning—for the country, I mean. Treddock had also some arrears of make up, and I had nearly dressed when he looked in at my room door. The constable was awaiting us below in very highest possible condition of satisfaction, and was only lingering to receive my friend's congratulations (something more substantial, I be added), before setting off for the village, having, as he confidently intimated, effected everything up, though, so far as explanation went, things were really as much a mystery as ever. Nothing further had occurred; that was all that he said. But in our content at this one was overlong; all seemed only anxious to conclude that the strange fair had ended; and everybody indignantly praised the old man, as if he really been in some way the cause of Cheeking loudly as he went, he too leave; and Treddock and I, with lady of the household, who had now led us, sat down to breakfast in the temper. Some ten minutes elapsed we were discussing the incident the hunt of yesterday, when a yeoman arose underneath the window where he sat, and a dirty hand beating on the casement outside, so that a diamond pane shivered of its lead casing, and tinkled as it fell in Mrs. Treddock gave a scream, and loudly clutched the child to her bosom. "Hoo, mestur!" cried a lad's voice, as Treddock flung open the door, "th' constable is done fur; th' killed him back of th' little bean sta."

This was awful. Treddock and I ed out at the front, and made for a of bean-stacks which stood in a near ner of the yard, round the east gable far from the dog-kennel. Stretched the ground, lay the poor old const his head and shoulders resting in a pool of blood, the haggard face tu upwards, looking as though he were dead. Upon our raising him, we f that he still breathed, but his inj were evidently frightful, and most egerous; and, as had happened in al other cases the wounds had been inf on the head, and had the appeara being done by a blunt weapon. Treddock shouted loudly for some one to a chair for the better carrying of the jured man; and in the meantime we ported him in a sitting posture as we could. I noticed that Treddock eyes were attracted over my shou towards some object as we knelt.

"Look there!" he said in a ho whisper—"that mare has seen it d Whoever it is, she knows them. ( she was but a Christian!"

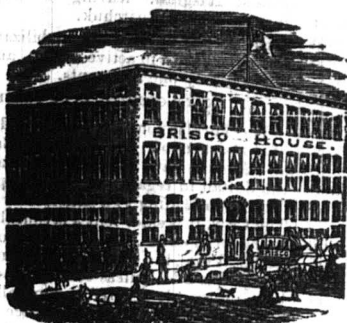
I turned my head and looked. I was the black mare on the other side a little low fence not two yards a protruding her head over, her nostril lating, and her eyes glaring in the w fear; while we could see through pales that the terrified creature trem in every limb. But the next minut household was clustering around us; was it greatly to be wondered at that women screamed and the men tu pale at the ghastly spectacle we ca through their midst. Several of t scarcely ten minutes before, had seen old man jauntily set off for home in health and strength. A servant was stantly despatched on the master's l for the nearest surgeon, but he unfe nately lived a couple of miles as We laid the poor constable on the kit heart, propping him with pillows, tried to stanch the bleeding with cl.

"Ellen, you and the baby must this house at once," said Treddock, ing his face, now pale enough toward wife. "The place is bewitched, and s

# Napanee Express

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

NAPANEE ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 26 1877.



**BRISCO HOUSE,**  
NAPANEE, ONT.

## POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

## PAISLEY HOUSE.

(John St. opposite the Market.)

NAPANEE, ONT.

A First Class Hotel centrally located, with excellent yard and stabling accommodation.

CHAS. PAISLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

## QUEEN'S HOTEL,

BELLEVILLE.

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

35.

A. P. FARRELL,  
PROPRIETOR.

## MCDONAD HOUSE,

(Late Clark House)

**BRIGHTON, ONT.**

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.  
Buss to and from the cars.

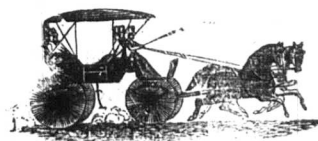
39-yl.

**Land for Sale**  
**30,000 ACRES.**

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres; also of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low prices and easy terms.  
Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napanee, 3rd Sept. 1876.



POTTER BROS.

### Dot Baby off Mine.

Mine cracious! mine cracious! shust look here and see,  
A Deutscher so habby as habby can be,  
De beebles all dink dat no prains I haf got,  
Vas grazy mit trinking, or someding like dot;  
Id vasn't because I trinks lager and vine,  
Id vas all on account off dot baby off mine.

Dot schmall leedle yallow I dells you vas queer,  
Not much pigger round as a goot glass off beer,  
Mit a bare-footed head, and a nose but a speck,  
A mout dot goes most to der pack off his neck,  
And his leedle pink toes mit der rest all combine,  
To gife such a charm to dot baby off mine.

I dells you dot baby vas von off der poy,  
Und beats leedle Yawcob for making a noise;  
He shust has becom to speek good English too,  
Says "mama" and "bapa," and somedimes "all-rog!"  
You don't find a baby den dimes out off mine,  
Dot vas quite so schmart as dot baby off mine.

He krawls der floor ofer, und drows dings about,  
Und poets efrying he can find in his mout;  
He dumbles der shairs down, und falls from his chair,  
Und gifes mine Katrina von derrible schars;  
Mine hair shstands like shquills on a mat borou-bine,  
Ven I dink off dose branks off dot baby off mine.

Dere was someding, you pet, I don't likes poety vell;  
To her in der night dimes dot young Deutscher yell,  
Und dravel der ped-room midout many cloes,  
Vile der chills down der shpine off my back quickly goes;  
Dose leedle shinnasdie dricks vasn't so fine,  
Dot I cuts oop at night mit dot baby off mine.

Vell, dose leedle schafers vas goin to pe mech,  
Und all of dese droubles vill vront ofer den;  
Dey vill year a white shirt vront inshead off a bib,  
Und wouldn't got tucked up at night in der crib,  
Vell I vell! ven I'm feeple and in life's decline,  
May mine oldt age pe cheered by dot baby off mine.

—Detroit Free Press.

## The 'Bewitched' Farm.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER II.—THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

CONCLUDED.

"Dogs are of no use when there are no footprints," he vaguely said to me, as I strolled away on our return walk; and it was easy to see that although, in talking with the villagers, he had pretended to believe that it was all over, he still had a secret misgiving that the end of the disasters had not yet been reached. This conviction was clearly brought out, when in our chat on the hearth that night, he suggested to his wife that she and the baby should go away by rail on the following morning to her mother's, some sixty miles away, and should remain there for a few days. Mrs. Nelly, however, indignantly scouted the idea of such a thing, when they had a guest in the house; and baby reassuringly crowded doxies at all dangers. The plan seemed to break down at the outset; still, Treddock was not contented. The constable had been set at liberty for further attendance immediately upon our return; but he was determined, he valorously said, to make a

thing will happen you. Go, and get you ready," he urged, his voice shaking; "we shall have the county police here now, knocking human beings on the head as different to killing cows, and sheep, and dogs. If he dies, there'll have to be an inquest held."

Mrs. Treddock nugged her child to her breast, while she bent over the injured man; but she answered that she should not go away, unless Treddock went with her; everybody she said had better go, and leave the place to itself. The servants, short as the time was, were already acting upon that conviction; some were bringing boxes down stairs, and one or two had got their bonnets on. This last horrible affair, occurring in broad day, had broken down the courage of everybody, and the whole premises had instantly been thrown into confusion, no one daring to venture now from one room into another alone. Meanwhile the constable continued to breathe, and more heavily; now and then he tossed about his arms, and he seemed to be quite unconscious. Very shortly people came hurrying up from the village, the man sent for the doctor having told them the startling news as he passed through. The house was filled with persons quickly. I suggested that the police should be sent for from the county town, and Treddock assenting, a second messenger was ordered to saddle the black mare, and hurry away on this errand, with a whispered injunction from me, at which he gave me a puzzled stare, not on any account to touch the animals ears unless he wanted a tumble. The man, a few minutes afterwards, shouted in at the kitchen door that the mare had got loose in the upper field, and would not let a dozen of them catch her. He was angrily bade to take one of the cart-horses. By and by, though the interval seemed cruelly long, the surgeon arrived, and after a hasty examination, he pronounced that the constable's head was fractured in two places. In answer to a question from Treddock, he said that, as far as he could judge, the blows had been struck with a dull-edged metal instrument. Under the doctor's directions, the old man was removed to a couch in another room, which could be kept free from intruders; for by this time the crowd had about taken possession of the whole place, neither Treddock nor his wife seeming greatly to object to it. The presence of the crowd appeared to give something like a sense of security, or at least mitigated the feeling of danger. My big, strong friend stood with a pallid face amidst the mob of his male neighbors; and Mrs. Treddock, with her frightened child, made another centre for the mingling circle of women. Occasionally, Treddock would turn to me, and in a mechanical way, express his hope for the arrival of the police; but the mystery was to be explained without their aid, and, as fate would have it, I had a principal part to play in the solution. Treddock, after making another effort, finally succeeded, by the aid of the chousing women, in persuading his wife to take the child away from the scene.

I should have mentioned that the doctor had two patients to attend to at the Grange for several days; Mrs. Treddock's brain had, in another way, received a shock nearly as severe as that sustained by the constable. By and by, she recovered, taking much longer time, however than did Master Charlie to rally from his rough ill-usage. Both parents expressed a firm belief that my visit to the Grange had been owing to providential arrangement, and seemed much to regret that baby had already a godfather. Things very shortly settled down in a quiet state; and after all, I did not return to town before I had had other sport than that of shooting horses, and if the process was less exciting, it was far more pleasant.

The old constable, by the time he had gathered a little strength, had fully persuaded himself that it was he who had hit on the first clue to the mysterious depredator being the mare, from his saying that the house-window, which was smashed in in the early morning, had been broken by two somethings which struck simultaneous blows, for by that, he now asseverated, he distinctly meant to convey the notion of horses' feet!

THE END.

## THE DEVIL FISH.

Victor Hugo's Mythical Monster, a



—*Detroit Free Press.*

**We want reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for**

**CONCLUDED.**

"Now, mestur!" cried a lad's terrified voice, as Treddock flung open the vine door, "th' constable is done fur; they've killed him back o' the little bean stack!"

This was awful. Treddock and I rushed out at the front, and made for a couple of bean-stacks which stood in a near corner of the yard, round the east gable, not far from the dog-kennel. Stretched upon the ground, lay the poor old constable, his head and shoulders resting in a little

Instantly everybody was pouring pell-mell through the doorway, but Tom Treddock's fists, striking right and left in sudden fury, made for himself the foremost way, his poor, stark-mad wife, however, keeping a dragging hold of him. But once outside, everybody came to a sudden standstill; the parents stopped transfixed with terror, like every one else. On the other side of a small pond just below the house, to the left, and through which she must have rushed, stood the infernal mare, with the child hanging from its jaws, held up by the clothes; and just as we all got sight of her, she ducked her head, and dipped the struggling infant under the water, clearly bodily into the pond! Some men who had been hastening towards her, stopped rooted at this manoeuvre, and lifting her head the she-devil stood at bay, white streams of vapor escaping from her nostrils, and her eyes blazing blood-red. With a ringing shriek, Mrs. Treddock rushed towards towards the pond, and Tom followed her, but once more the devilish creature ducked her head, and plunged the child into the muddy, choking water. The mother fell headlong, and the father stiffened where he checked himself, with his big, helpless arms up-raised, while everybody else remained motionless, fascinated with horror. One old woman alone had presence of mind, which afterwards shamed all the rest—she rushed back into the house, and a moment later she thrust a gun into my hands, I happened to be nearest. This broke the spell. I ran for the pond, a wild cry going up from every quarter at the sight of my weapon. The hellish eyes of the mare met mine, and again she dropped the child towards the water; but in doing so she exposed her neck, and I fired for the junction of the shoulder-blade. Although a sort of darkness in-stantaneously blinded my eyes, I saw through it that the black mare fell at the edge of the water where she had stood, and that the child floated loose, a white speck on the surface of the pond. A mo-

THE END

#### HOW THE ANIMAL WAS CAPTURED.

(From the New York World.)

There is great excitement here at present over the exhibition of a splendid specimen of the gigantic cuttle-fish, commonly called devil-fish. Only one complete specimen of this extraordinary animal was ever previously secured—in 1871, when your correspondent was able to obtain a perfect specimen taken in Log Cabin and to forward it to Professor Verill, of Yale College, who made an exhaustive study of it and described it in various scientific periodicals. It is now to be seen in the Peabody Museum, New Haven. The capture and the animal were described at length and exclusively in the *World* at the time, and made the greatest sensation in scientific circles as well as among newspaper readers in both hemispheres. The one which I have now to describe is a much larger and finer specimen, being 40 feet from the extremity of the long arms to the point of the tail. On the 22nd instant a heavy equinoctial gale swept these shores, and the wanderer of the deep was driven ashore in an exhausted condition at Catalina, or the northern shore of Trinity Bay. When stranded it was still alive, but died soon after the ebb of the tide, which left it high and dry on the beach. Two fishermen took possession of the "treasure-trove," and the whole settlement gathered to gaze in astonishment at the monster. Formerly this "big squid" as the fishermen call it, would have been covered into manure by the fishermen; or eaten up as food for the dogs; but now, thanks to the diffusion of intelligence, there was some in Catalina who know the importance of preserving such a rarity, and who advised the fishermen to take it at once to St. John's. The two men loaded their little craft with the body of the gigantic cuttle, and arrived with it here on the 26th in a perfectly fresh condition. As soon as the news spread, a eager desire to view the monster was awakened, and the fishermen were advised to exhibit it before the public. The Government sanctioned the use of the drill shed for the purpose, and on the floor, supported by boards, the creature was laid out in its gigantic proportions. The lucky fishermen reaped a golden harvest and found the big squid by far the best catch they had ever made.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE HIDEOUS MONSTER

When taken from the water the color of the squid was a dusky red but that ha-

PRICES

**J. NO. A. REID**



**VET. SURGEON**  
**NAPANEE ONT.**

GRADUATE OF

**Ontario Veterinary College.**

May be consulted on all diseases of Domesticated Animals, personally at Campbell House or by letter.

TERMS MODERATE.

Office—Bridge Street.

**1877 SEASON 1877.**

**PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.**

**The Steamer Shannon,**  
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON,

will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVING PICTON at 6 a. m. calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.

RETURNING TO PICTON—Leaves Napanee at 3 o'clock, p. m. calling at intermediate ports, arriving in Picton at about 6:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points East, and affords passengers three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure before embarking on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train to the East.

When returning connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Picton. *Bonded Merchandise* (or other freight) will be promptly looked after, carefully handled and attended to.

P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.  
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.

Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

**54.30** PER WEEK AT HOME  
Samples and Watch free to all  
Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. P. Q.  
F 236 St. James Street, Montreal.

**WANTED.**

We want reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new 'Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada.' This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto pages, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in Paris, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men and ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and GOOD PAY. Don't fail write to for our private terms, sample pages, etc. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The works being manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates by the old well known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers' General agents as follows:

**HAZEN B. HIGNEY & Co.,**  
28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL, QUE.

**Dr. William Gray's Specific Medicine.**




The Great English Remedy is especially recommended as an infallible cure for Seminal Weakness, Spinalgia, Impotence, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over-indulgence.

The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Pamphlet free by mail.

The Special Medicine issued by all Druggists at 81 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

**WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,**  
Win. Isor, On

ly as before, brought the yeomanry carbine to my chamber, and then marched off with the other double-barrelled weapon to his own room. The moonlight poured in through the small panes of my window, making a net work of shadows on the curtains, which I lay admiringly watching for some time; but following the hands in the morning is not conducive to wakefulness at night, and when I again opened my eyes, though the window was equally bright, I could distinguish that at this time the rays were those of the sun. It was rather late in the morning—for the country, I mean; but Treddock had also some arrears of rest to make up, and I had nearly dressed when he looked in at my room door. The old constable was awaiting us below in the very highest possible condition of self-satisfaction, and was only lingering to receive my friend's congratulations (with something more substantial, I believe added), before setting off for the village, having, as he confidently intimated, cleared everything up, though, so far as any explanation went, things were really left as much a mystery as ever. Nothing further had occurred; that was all that could be said. But in our content at this, no one was overlogical; all seemed only too anxious to conclude that the strange affair had ended; and everybody indefinitely praised the old man, as if he had really been in some way the cause of it. Chukling loudly as he went, he took his leave; and Treddock and I, with the lady of the household, who had now joined us, set down to breakfast in the best of temper. Some ten minutes elapsed, and we were rediscussing the incidents of the hunt of yesterday, when a yelping sound arose underneath the window near where he sat, and a dirty hand came beating on the casement outside, so fiercely that a diamond pane shivered out of its lead casing, and tinkled as it fell inside.

Mrs. Treddock gave a scream, and nervously clutched the child to her bosom.

"Hoo, mestur!" cried a lad's terrified voice, as Treddock flung open the window, "th' constable is done fur; they've killed him back o' the little bean stack."

This was awful. Treddock and I rushed out at the front, and made for a couple of bean-stacks which stood in a near corner of the yard, round the east gable, not far from the dog-kennel. Stretched upon the ground, lay the poor old constable, his head and shoulders resting in a little pool of blood, the haggard face turned upwards, looking as though he were quite dead. Upon our raising him, we found that he still breathed, but his injuries were evidently frightful, and most dangerous; and, as had happened in all the other cases the wounds had been inflicted on the head, and had the appearance of being done by a blunt weapon. Treddock shouted loudly for some one to bring a chair for the better carrying of the injured man; and in the meantime we supported him in a sitting posture as well as we could. I noticed that Treddock's eyes were attracted over my shoulder towards some object as we knelt.

"Look there!" he said in a hollow whisper—"that mare has seen it done! Whoever it is, she knows them. Oh, if she was but a Christian!"

I turned my head and looked. There was the black mare on the other side of a little low fence not two yards away, protruding her head over, her nostrils dilating, and her eyes glaring in the wildest fear; while we could see through the pales that the terrified creature trembled in every limb. But the next minute the household was clustering around us; nor was it greatly to be wondered at that the women screamed and the men turned pale at the ghastly spectacle we carried through their midst. Several of them scarcely ten minutes before, had seen the old man jauntily set off for home in good health and strength. A servant was instantly despatched on the master's horse for the nearest surgeon, but he unfortunately lived a couple of miles away. We laid the poor constable on the kitchen hearth, propping him with pillows, and tried to stanch the bleeding with cloths.

"Ellen, you and the baby must quit this house at once," said Treddock, turning his face, now pale enough toward his wife. "The place is bewitched, and some-

little fit of hysterical sobbing on Treddock's broad shoulder.

"The black mare—the black mare!" was the next moment yelled in a score of terrified voices, and a clatter of hoofs dashed past the front door. "She has got the child!" next struck our ears in horror.

Instantly everybody was pouring pell-mell through the doorway, but Tom Treddock's fists, striking right and left in sudden fury, made for himself the foremost way, his poor, stark-mad wife, however, keeping a dragging hold of him. But once outside, everybody came to a sudden standstill; the parents stopped transfixed with terror, like every one else. On the other side of a small pond, just below the house, to the left, and through which she must have rushed, stood the infernal mare, with the child hanging from its jaws, held up by the clothes; and just as we all got sight of her, she ducked her head, and dipped the struggling infant under the water, clearly bodily into the pond! Some men who had been hastening towards her, stopped rooted at this manoeuvre, and lifting her head the she-devil stood at bay, white streams of vapor escaping from her nostrils, and her eyes blazing blood-red. With a ringing shriek, Mrs. Treddock rushed towards towards the pond, and Tom followed her, but once more the devilish creature ducked her head, and plunged the child into the muddy, choking water. The mother fell headlong, and the rather stiffened where he checked himself, with his big, helpless arms up raised, while everybody else remained motionless, fascinated with horror. One old woman alone had presence of mind, which afterwards shamed all the rest; she rushed back into the house, and a moment later she thrust a gun into my hands, I happened to be nearest. This broke the spell. I ran for the pond, a wild cry going up from every quarter at the sight of my weapon. The hellish eyes of the mare met mine, and again she dropped the child towards the water; but in doing so she exposed her neck, and I fired for the junction of the shoulder blade. Although a sort of darkness instantaneously blinded my eyes, I saw through it that the black mare fell at the edge of the water where she had stood, and that the child floated loose, a white speck on the surface of the pond. A moment later, the fiend in hide and hoofs was dead, and the half-drowned infant was rescued, but not an instant too soon. Tom Treddock staggered to me, but in the act of grasping my hand, tumbled into the arms of those around him; the big, stout-hearted fellow had swooned, just as his wife had already done, and as I was within the toss of a straw of doing the next moment. What the historic William Tell's sensation must have been, immediately after that famous archery feat, I still do not pretend to know, for Charlie Treddock was no child of mine; but if the Bowman on that occasion had happened to be not the father himself, but only a friend of his, I think I have some idea of what his feeling was, and I beg to say it was not a pleasant one.

Matters were at last cleared up. It was the mare which had done all the mischief, and this last horrid act was only the climax which had disclosed the mystery. The men who had been helping to catch her in the field kept on in their efforts after the wagoner gave up, and started upon his errand upon another horse, and just as her pursuers had succeeded in driving her towards the house, the servant girl had gone out of doors with the child. She explained that she had put the infant down to his feet on the ground, where he propped himself against a sunny wall, while she arranged her shawl; and at that instant, the devil-possessed brute swooped him up in her jaws, and carried him off to the pond in the sight of a score of eyes. It was no less clear, strange as it at first seemed, that the mare had done all the rest of the horrible mischief. As she lay there part in the water and part out, blood-stains, which the water seemed to have freshened into recent patches, were discovered on both the hoofs of her fore-feet. Her iron shoes were unquestionably the instruments which had in-

There is great excitement here at present over the exhibition of a splendid specimen of the gigantic cuttle-fish, commonly called devil-fish. Only one complete specimen of this extraordinary animal was ever previously secured—in 1877 when your correspondent was able to obtain a perfect specimen taken in Logi Bay and to forward it to Professor Verrill, of Yale College, who made an exhaustive study of it and described it in various scientific periodicals. It is now to be seen in the Peabody Museum, New Haven. The capture and the animal were described at length and exclusively in the *World* at the time, and made the greatest sensation in scientific circles as well as among newspaper readers in both hemispheres. The one which I have now to describe is a much larger and finer specimen, being 40 feet from the extremity of the long arms to the point of the tail. On the 22nd instant a heavy equinoctial gale swept these shores, and the wanderer of the deep was driven ashore in an exhausted condition at Catalina, on the northern shore of Trinity Bay. When stranded it was still alive, but died soon after the ebb of the tide, which left it high and dry on the beach. Two fishermen took possession of the "treasure-trove," and the whole settlement gathered to gaze in astonishment at the monster. Formerly this "big squid" as the fishermen call it, would have been coveted into manure by the fishermen; or cut up as food for the dogs; but now, thanks to the diffusion of intelligence, there was some in Catalina who knew the importance of preserving such a rarity, and who advised the fishermen to take it at once to St. John's. The two men loaded their little craft with the body of the gigantic cuttle, and arrived with it here on the 26th in a perfectly fresh condition. As soon as the news spread an eager desire to view the monster was awakened, and the fishermen were advised to exhibit before the public. The Government granted the use of the drill shed for the purpose, and on the floor, supported by boards, the creature was laid out in its gigantic proportions. The lucky fishermen reaped a golden harvest and found the big squid by far the best catch they had ever made.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE HIDEOUS MONSTER**

When taken from the water the color of the squid was a dusky red but that had disappeared, and the body and arms are now perfectly white. There is the usual horny beak, the parrot-like mandibles of a dark bony substance, and placed on the under side of the head equidistant from the roots of the tentacles. The tongue is that of a snail, perhaps three inches in length, and coated with fine teeth. The stomach can be seen through the vents in the palpy bag which covers it, and a few bits of thin brown bone, the remnants of the gills can be pulled out to view by any body who cares to introduce his hand into the cavity of the head, which is a membranous bag in the centre of the mass and from which the ten arms radiate. Certainly the idea of being clutched in those terrible arms, from which there could be no escape when once they had closed, and then torn and rent by the formidable beak, is enough to send a shuddering thrill through the stoutest heart. Looking at this creature, one can understand that the wild tales told of Kraken and other great cuttles in the Indian seas, though greatly exaggerated, had very substantial foundation in fact. Posterior to the head were a pair of huge staring eyes, the sockets being eight inches in diameter. Their expression when the creature was alive on the beach is said by the fishermen to have been peculiarly ferocious. The Governor, Sir John Glover, visited it, and in all his lengthened experience in Africa he has seen nothing half so wonderful. It is very perishable, and in a very short time decomposition sets in and it can only be preserved in the strongest alcohol. On showmen could only continue the exhibition two days and a half. I manage to secure it at the close, and had it packed for transmission to Professors Baird and Verrill, who were fortunately in Halifax being in hopes, too—of which I used a ton in packing it—would preserve it.



# Express.

THE GREATEST NUMBER."

(\$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance)

FRIDAY, OCT. 26 1877.

NO. 26

will happen you. Go, and get you "he urged, his voice shaking; "we have the county police here now; every human being on the head is not to killing cows, and sheep, and If he dies, there'll have to be an at held."

Tredlock nudged he child to her, while she bent over the injured but she answered that she should away, unless Tredlock went with everybody she said had better go, ave the place to itself. The ser-short as the time was, were already upon that conviction; some were ng boxes down stairs, and one or d got their bonnets on. This last ie affair, occurring in broad day, oken down the courage of every-and the whole premises had instant- o thrown into confusion, no one o venture now from one room in- ther alone. Meanwhile the con- continued to breathe, and more y; now and then he tossed about us, and he seemed to be quite un- ous. Very shortly people came ng up from the village, the man r the doctor having told them the g news as he passed through. The was filled with persons quickly. I ted that the police should be sent in the county town, and Tredlock ing, a second messenger was order- adde the black mare, and hurry in this errand, with a whispered in- n from me, at which he gave me a d stare, not on any account to the animals ears unless he wanted le. The man, a few minutes after- shouted in at the kitchen door e mare had got loose in the upper nd would not let a dozen of them ter. He was angrily bade to take the cart-horses. By and by, though terval seemed cruelly long, the sur- rived, and after a hasty exami- he pronounced that the constable's as fractured in two places. In r to a question from Tredlock, he at, as far as he could judge, the had been struck with a dull-edged instrument. Under the doctor's tions, the old man was removed to h in another room, which could be ee from intruders; for by this he crowd had about taken possess- the whole place, neither Tredlock s wife seeming greatly to object to he presence of the crowd appeared; something like a sense of security, east mitigated the feeling of dan- My big, strong friend stood with a face amidst the mob of his male ors; and Mrs. Tredlock, with her med child, made another centre for eing circle of women. Occasion- redlock would turn to me, and in anical way, express his hope for rival of the police; but the mystery e explained without their aid, s fate would have it, I had a prin- part to play in the solution. Tred- after making another effort, finally ded, by the aid of the chorusing a, in persuading his wife to take the way from the grange down into the . She went up stairs for her own

flicted the constable's wounds; and they also had beaten out the brains of the dogs, and killed the sheep, and broken the legs of the cow, and bruised the head of Bob the cart-horse. It all grew as plain as daylight, for it was now discovered that, although no human footprints had been discovered near the spots where the strange scenes had occurred, there were always marks of horse-shoes there. Subsequently, I may as well say, the thing was proved by direct as well as this inferential evidence—the first words the old constable uttered, eleven days after receiving his injuries, were, that it was the black mare that attacked him immediately after he left the house.

The explanation finally gained, through the medium of the police, was this, that the black mare had been a "trick"-horse in a circus, and had been sold by them on account of her malice, having seriously injured several of those who performed with her. She had a knack, it was stated of untying herself from a halter, and could even unfasten a stable door. No doubt, she in that way got loose, and so had had, unknown to all, the run of the premises. How such an infernal spirit could ever come to possess a horse, is a question I shall not attempt to answer. The veterinary surgeon, professed entire ignorance of the matter, and asserted that the mare was only sent down to him from a distance for sale. He however, thought it consistent with his own interests to return to Tredlock the purchase money he had paid, and also to give the constable a sum of money.

I should have mentioned that the doctor had two patients to attend to at the Grange for several days; Mrs. Tredlock's brain had, in another way, received a shock nearly as severe as that sustained by the constable. By and by, she recovered, taking much longer time, however, than did Master Charlie to rally from his rough ill-usage. Both parents expressed a firm belief that my visit to the Grange had been owing to providential arrangement, and seemed much to regret that baby had already a godfather. Things very shortly settled down in a quieter state; and after all, I did not return to town before I had had other sport than that of shooting horses, and if the process was less exciting, it was far more pleasant.

The old constable, by the time he had gathered a little strength, had fully persuaded himself that it was he who had hit on the first clue to the mysterious deplacator being the mare, from his saying that the house-window, which was smashed in in the early morning, had been broken by two somethings which struck simultaneous blows, for by that, he now asseverated, he distinctly meant to convey the notion of horses' feet!

THE END.

## THE DEVIL FISH.

Victor Hugo's Mythical Monster, a Reality in Canadian Waters.

till it reached Halifax, finally to be placed either in the Peabody or Smithsonian Museum, but at the last moment the owner violated his contract and sold it to a later and higher bidder.

### ITS IMMENSE SIZE AND STRENGTH.

I have carefully taken the measurement of the monster, and the following are the dimensions: The two long tentacles are each 30 feet: the body 10 feet in length, making the total length from the termination of the outstretched long arms to extremity of the tail 40 feet. The long tentacles are thin and tough as leather, being only 5 inches in circumference, except at the extremities, which broaden out and are 8 inches in circumference. The body at its thickest part is nearly 7 feet in circumference and terminates in a caudal fin 2 feet 9 inches across; there are eight short arms, which at the point of junction with the central mass are 17 inches in circumference, but at their extremities taper down to fine tougue-like points, having rows of powerful suckers along one side an inch in diameter at their broadened extremities. I tried to count these suckers on one arm, which is 11 feet in length, and made out 250, large and small; so that the eight arms must contain 2,000 suckers; the long arms perhaps 250 more. The head or central mass, from which the arms radiate, is 4½ feet in circumference. Unfortunately the delicate eyes had been destroyed on the voyage or in putting it on board; but the socket of one measured eight inches in diameter.

### HOW IT TRAVELS IN ITS NATIVE ELEMENT.

The appearance of the animal when in the water is described by the fishermen as extraordinary. The tail had got fast on a rock as it was swimming backward, and it was rendered powerless. In its desperate efforts to escape, the ten arms darted about in all directions, lashing the water into foam, the thirty-foot tentacles in particular making lively play as it shot them out and endeavored to get a "purchase" with their powerful suckers, so as to drag itself into deep water. It was only when it became exhausted and the tide receded that the fishermen ventured to approach it. Its mode of moving through the water is remarkable. Behind the head on one side a tube or funnel is visible, which is connected with the bronchial or breathing organs. The water is admitted to these organs by valves, which allow it to enter on the muscular dilatation of the body; and when the water so admitted has communicated its oxygen to the blood it is expelled by this tube, just as in the case of fishes it is driven out at the gills. But then this effete water, after purifying the blood of the creature, is not merely got rid of, but is utilized so as to be subservient to the movements of the animal. By ejecting the water through the funnel with force it is, by the reaction of the surrounding medium, enabled to dart with amazing rapidity. This is its usual mode of locomotion, and nothing can surpass the ease and elegance of such movements. The body is just visible above the surface of the water; the funnel is at work below.

### The Maple Fire.

When the autumn nights are dreary,  
And the hearth is bright and cheery  
With the maple's ruddy blaze,  
Tender thoughts of other days  
Come and go

As the flames each moment quicker  
Leap and sparkle, curl and flicker,  
Forms of little children seem  
Dancing in the fire's gleam  
To and fro

Chasing out the darker more airy,  
Dancing with the merry fairy,  
Whom the children seem to wear  
The same old-time and fair.

Life is a dream, a glimmer  
Of the hours of summer,  
And in places of merry sprights  
Mourning phantoms cross the light's  
Dying glow.

And the joys the soul remembers,  
As the sparks across the embers  
When the cheerful fire is done,  
Steal and vanish one by one,  
Sad and slow.

### The Relations of Canada to the United States.

(Extract from Lord Dufferin's farewell speech at Winnipeg, Manitoba.)

Nothing struck me more on my way through St. Paul, in the United States, than the sympathetic manner in which the inhabitants of that flourishing city alluded to the progress and prospects of Canada and the North-west—(loud applause)—and on arriving here I was equally struck by finding even a more exuberant counterpart of those friendly sentiments. (Great applause.) The reason is not far to seek. Quite independently of the genial intercourse promoted by neighborhood and the intergrowth of commercial relations, a bond of sympathy between the two populations is created by the consciousness that they are both engaged in an enterprise of world-wide importance, that they are both organized corps in the ranks of humanity, and the wings of a great army marching in line on the level front; that they are both engaged in advancing the standards of civilization westwards, and that for many a year to come they will be associated in the task of converting the breadths of prairie that stretch between them and the setting sun into one vast paradise of international peace of domestic happiness, the material plenty, (Great cheering.) Between two communities thus occupied it is impossible but that amity and loving kindness should be begotten. (Applause.) But it will be asked, how can I, who am the natural and official guardian of Canada's virtue, mark with satisfaction such dangerously sentimental proclivities towards her seductive neighbor. I will reply by appeal to those experienced matrons and chaperones I see around me. They will tell you that when a young lady expressed her frank admiration for a man, when she welcomes his approach with unconstrained pleasure, crosses the room to sit beside him, presses him to join her picnic, praises him to her friends, there is not the slightest fear of her affections having been surreptitiously entrapped by the gay deceiver. (Loud laughter.) On the contrary, it is when she can be scarcely brought to mention his name—(great laughter)—when she alludes to him with malice and disparagement, that real danger is to be apprehended. (Renewed laughter.) No! No! Canada both loves and admires the United States, but it is with the friendly, frank affection which a heart whole steadily manifesting some big boisterous, hobble-dehoy of a cousin, fresh from school, and elate with animal spirits and good nature. She knows he is stronger and more muscular than herself, has lots of pocket money (laughter,) can smoke cigars and "loaf around" in public places in an ostentatious manner forbidden to the decorum of her own situation. (Uroarious laughter.) She admires him for his bigness, strength, and prosperity: she likes to hear of his punch-

ing, a second messenger was ordered to addle the black mare, and hurry in this errand, with a whispered in from me, at which he gave me a stare, not on any account to the animals ears unless he wanted ple. The man, a few minutes after, shouted in at the kitchen door the mare had got loose in the upper and would not let a dozen of them ter. He was angrily bade to take the cart-horses. By and by, though several seemed cruelly long, the survived, and after a hasty examination pronounced that the constable's was fractured in two places. In to a question from Treddock, he at, as far as he could judge, the had been struck with a dull-edged instrument. Under the doctor's tions, the old man was removed to h in another room, which could be ee from intruders; for by this be crowd had about taken possess- the whole place, neither Treddock's wife seeming greatly to object to e presence of the crowd appeared someth-thing like a sense of security, sat mitigated the feeling of dan- My big, strong friend stood with a face amidst the mob of his male ors; and Mrs. Treddock, with her ned child, made another centre for eeing circle of women. Occasion- redock would turn to me, and in anical way, express his hope for ival of the police; but the mystery e explained without their aid, s fate would have it, I had a prin- art to play in the solution. Tred- after making another effort, finally ded, by the aid of the chorusing e, in persuading his wife to take the way from the grange down into e. She went up stairs for her own and shawl, and for Master Char- it, and was shortly fully dressed ady to start. A big servant girl e baby in her arms, and after he ceived the father's showers of kiss- set off with him in advance of her ss, who turned back for another ot hysterical sobbing on Treddock's shoulder.

e black mare—the black mare!" e next moment yelled in a score of d voices, and a clatter of hoofs l past the front door. "She has e child," next struck our ears in antly everybody was pouring pell- through the doorway, but Tom ock's fists, striking right and left in a fury, made for himself the fore- way, his poor, stark-mad wife, how- ceeping a dragging hold of him, ee outside, everybody came to a standstill; the parents stopped ed with terror, like every one On the other side of a small pond, low the house, to the left, and h which she must have rushed, the infernal mare, with the child g from its jaws, held up by the s; and just as we all got sight of e ducked her head, and dipped the ling infant under the water, clearly into the pond! Some men who at hastening towards her, stopped at this manoeuvre, and lifting her he she-devil stood at bay, white as of vapor escaping from her nos and her eyes blazing blood-red, a ringing shriek, Mrs. Treddock l towards towards the pond, and followed her, but once more the e creature ducked her head, and ed the child into the muddy, chok- ater. The mother fell headlong, e rather stiffened where he checked lf, with his big, helpless arms up l, while everybody else remained nless, fascinated with horror. One man alone had presence of mind, rafterwards shamed all the rest: ighed back into the house, and a ot later she thrust a gun into my e, I happened to be nearest. This e spell. I ran for the pond, a ry going up from every quarter at ght of my weapon. The hellish of the mare met mine, and again ipped the child towards the water; e doing so she exposed her neck, and d for the junction of the shoulder. Although a sort of darkness in

the mare was only sent down to him from a distance for sale. He however, thought it consistent with his own interests to return to Treddock the purchase money he had paid, and also to give the constable a sum of money.

I should have mentioned that the doctor had two patients to attend to at the Grange for several days; Mrs. Treddock's brain had, in another way, received a shock nearly as severe as that sustained by the constable. By and by, she recovered, taking much longer time, however, than did Master Charlie to rally from his rough ill-usage. Both parents expressed a firm belief that my visit to the Grange had been owing to providential arrangement, and seemed much to regret that baby had already a godfather. Things very shortly settled down in a quieter state; and after all, I did not return to town before I had had other sport than that of shooting horses, and if the process was less exciting, it was far more pleasant.

The old constable, by the time he had gathered a little strength, had fully purchased himself that it was he who had hit on the first clue to the mysterious depredator being the mare, from his saying that the house-window, which was smashed in in the early morning, had been broken by two somethings which struck simultaneous blows, for by that, he now asseverated, he distinctly meant to convey the notion of horses' feet!

THE END.

## THE DEVIL FISH.

Victor Hugo's Mythical Monster, a Reality in Canadian Waters.

AN IMMENSE DEVIL FISH CAUGHT OFF THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

HOW THE ANIMAL WAS CAPTURED.

(From the New York World.)

There is great excitement here at present over the exhibition of a splendid specimen of the gigantic cuttle-fish, commonly called devil-fish. Only one complete specimen of this extraordinary animal was ever previously secured—in 1873 when your correspondent was able to obtain a perfect specimen taken in Logie Bay and to forward it to Professor Verill, of Yale College, who made an exhaustive study of it and described it in various scientific periodicals. It is now to be seen in the Peabody Museum, New Haven. The capture and the animal were described at length and exclusively in the World at the time, and made the greatest sensation in scientific circles as well as among newspaper readers in both hemispheres. The one which I have now to describe is a much larger and finer specimen, being 40 feet from the extremity of the long arms to the point of the tail. On the 22nd instant a heavy equinoctial gale swept these shores, and this wanderer of the deep was driven ashore in an exhausted condition at Catalina, on the northern shore of Trinity Bay. When stranded it was still alive, but died soon after the ebb of the tide, which left it high and dry on the beach. Two fishermen took possession of the "treasure trove," and the whole settlement gathered to gaze in astonishment at the monster. Formerly this "big squid" as the fishermen call it, would have been covered into manure by the fishermen; or cut up as food for the dogs; but now, thanks to the diffusion of intelligence, there were some in Catalina who knew the importance of preserving such a rarity, and who advised the fishermen to take it at once to St. John's. The two men loaded their little craft with the body of the gigantic cuttle, and arrived with it here on the 26th in a perfectly fresh condition. As soon as the news spread, the eager desire to view the monster was awakened, and the fishermen were advised to exhibit it before the public. The Government granted the use of the drill shed for the purpose, and on the floor, supported by boards, the creature was laid out in all its gigantic proportions. The lucky fishermen reaped a golden harvest and found the big squid by far the best catch they

the head of central mass, from which the arms radiate, is 4½ feet in circumference. Unfortunately the delicate eyes had been destroyed on the voyage or in putting it on board; but the socket of one measured eight inches in diameter.

HOW IT TRAVELS IN ITS NATIVE ELEMENT.

The appearance of the animal when in the water is described by the fishermen as extraordinary. The tail had got fast on a rock as it was swimming backward, and it was rendered powerless. In its desperate efforts to escape, the ten arms darted about in all directions, lashing the water into foam, the thirty-foot tentacles in particular making lively play as it shot them out and endeavored to get a "purchase" with their powerful suckers, so as to drag itself into deep water. It was only when it became exhausted and the tide receded that the fishermen ventured to approach it. Its mode of moving through the water is remarkable. Behind the head on one side a tube or funnel is visible, which is connected with the bronchial or breathing organs. The water is admitted to these organs by valves, which allow it to enter on the muscular dilatation of the body; and when the water so admitted has communicated its oxygen to the blood it is expelled by this tube, just as in the case of fishes it is driven out at the gills. But then this effete water, after purifying the blood of the creature, is not merely got rid of, but is utilized so as to be subservient to the movements of the animal. By ejecting the water through the funnel with force it is, by the reaction of the surrounding medium, enabled to dart with amazing rapidity. This is its usual mode of locomotion, and nothing can surpass the ease and elegance of such movements. The body is just visible above the surface of the water; the funnel is at work below, like a hydraulic engine, ejecting the water, while the triangular fin which forms the tail acts the part of front rudder and directs the way. It also moves forward by means of the fin-like expansion

sides of the expansions of the mantle. It can also use its arms and legs and crawl along the bottom of the sea with its head downwards. The backward motion, however, is that which is most graceful and natural in the giant squid. When moving through the water its arms are folded together.

NO ESCAPE FROM ITS TERRIBLE CLUTCHES.

The devil-fish is not a "sea vampire," as Hugo declares, but his frightful description of the process by which "the hydra incorporates itself with the man and the man becomes one with the hydra," is scarcely more appalling than the real manner of the victim's death. When grasping its prey it shoots out one of the long, lithe tentacles, which are endowed with a high degree of muscularity, and as quickly as a cat could lap her paw on a mouse the extremity of the arm covered with suckers seizes the object by the suckers, the pistons of which are quickly retracted and the sharp, denticulated edges are pressed with enormous force on the surface of the victim. Then the other arms twine around and grasp it, and from that corpse-like embrace there is no escape. Then the beak of the fish is brought in play, and the softer portion of the victim's body are torn out and crushed between the mandibles. There is no doubt the squid catches and swallows piecemeal the creatures within its reach which it considers edible. It is in the the highest order of the invertebrates. It has a rudimentary brain and clearly defined internal organs. Whether the fish can "hate," as Hugo would have us believe, can hardly be affirmed, but when irritated or alarmed for any reason the expression of its huge staring eyes is said on good authority to be peculiarly ferocious. Altogether, the gigantic cuttle-fish is the most wonderful of all the denizens of the great deep. In a future communication I shall furnish further particulars of this extraordinary creature.

M. HARVEY.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

The steamer Cortes, from St. John's, Newfoundland, arrived at New York on Saturday, Oct. 10th, bringing the monster cuttle-fish above described. It came in an immense oak the arms called

for many a year to come they will be associated in the task of converting the breadths of prairie that stretch between them and the setting sun into one vast paradise of international peace of domestic happiness, the material plenty, (Great cheering.) Between two communities this occupied it is impossible but that amity and loving kindness should be begotten. (Applause.) But it will be asked, how can I, who am the natural and official guardian of Canada's virtue, mark with satisfaction such dangerously sentimental proclivities towards her seductive neighbor. I will reply by appeal to those experienced matrons and chaperones I see around me. They will tell you that when a young lady expressed her frank admiration for a man, when she welcomes his approach with unconstrained pleasure, crosses the room to sit beside him, presses him to join her picnic, praises him to her friends, there is not the slightest fear of her affections having been surreptitiously entrapped by the gay deceiver. (Loud laughter.) On the contrary, it is when she can be scarcely brought to mention his name—(great laughter)—when she alludes to him with malice and disparagement, that real danger is to be apprehended. (Renewed laughter.) No! No! Canada both loves and admires the United States, but it is with the friendly, frank affection which a heart-whole stately maiden feels for some big boisterous, hobble-dehoy of a cousin, fresh from school, and elate with animal spirits and good nature. She knows he is stronger and more muscular than herself, has lots of pocket money (laughter,) can smoke cigars and "loaf around" in public places in an ostentatious manner forbidden to the decorum of her own situation. (Uroarious laughter.) She admires him for his bigness, strength, and prosperity; she likes to hear of his punching the heads of other boys (laughter); she anticipates and will be proud of his future success in life, and both likes him and laughs at him for his affectionate loyal, though somewhat patronising

but of no never connection does she dream, or does his bulky image for a moment disturb her virginal meditations. (Laughter.) In a world apart, secluded from all extraneous influences, nestling at the feet of her majestic mother, Canada dreams her dream, and forebodes her destiny—a dream of everbroadening harvests, multiplying towns and villages, and expanding pastures; of constitutional self-government and a confederated Empire; of page after page of honorable history, added as her contribution to the annals of the Mother Country and to the glories of the British race; of a perpetuation for all time upon this continent of that temperate and well-balanced system of Government which combines in one mighty whole, as the eternal possession of all Englishmen, the brilliant history and traditions of the past with the freest and most untrammelled liberty of action in future. (Tremendous cheers.)

Archbishop Bayley.

HOW HE RENOUNCED A NEW ENGLAND BELLE TO BECOME A PRIEST.

The death of the distinguished Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore recalls to the memory of some of those who remember him in his youth the romance of his early life. When he decided to leave the Episcopal ministry, for which he had been trained, and study for the priesthood, he made sacrifices that few men are called upon to endure.

He gave up at once not only his social position, but the great fortune which his uncle, Mr. James Roosevelt, after whom he was named, intended to bequeath him, and worst of all to some hearts, he renounced the woman whom he loved.

One of the most famous belles that New England ever produced was Miss Julia Beers, a daughter of Judge Beers, of Litchfield, Conn. During the first thirty years of this century the law school of Litchfield was considered the most distinguished institution of the kind in the country. It drew to this bleak New England village the young men of the best families throughout the country, and one of its most honored teachers was



of hysterical sobbing on Treddock's shoulder.

"black mare—the black mare!" next moment yelled in a score of voices, and a clatter of hoofs past the front door. "She has child!" next struck our ears in

ntly everybody was pouring pell through the doorway, but Tom ck's fists, striking right and left in fury, made for himself the fore- ay, his poor, stark-mad wife, how- eeping a dragging hold of him. e outside, everybody came to a standstill; the parents stopped ed with terror, like every one n the other side of a small pond, ow the house, to the left, and h which she must have rushed, e infernal mare, with the child g from its jaws, held up by the ; and just as we all got sight of e ducked her head, and dipped the ng infant under the water, clearly nto the pond! Some men who n hastening towards her, stopped at this manoeuvre, and lifting her e she-devil stood at bay, white s of vapor escaping from her nos nd her eyes blazing blood-red. ringing shriek, Mrs. Treddock towards towards the pond, and dowed her, but once more the e creature ducked her head, and d the child into the muddy, chok- er. The mother fell headlong, e rather stiffened where he checked f, with his big, helpless arms up, while everybody else remained less, fascinated with horror. One man alone had presence of mind, afterwards shamed all the rest: shed back into the house, and a t later she thrust a gun into my I happened to be nearest. This the spell. I ran for the pond, a y going up from every quarter at lit of my weapon. The hellish "the mare met mine, and again pped the child towards the water; doing so she exposed her neck, and for the junction of the shoulder.

Although a sort of darkness in neously blinded my eyes, I saw h it that the black mare fell at the f the water where she had stood, at the child floated loose, a white on the surface of the pond. A mo- ter, the fiend in hide and hoofs ad, and the half-drowned infant eened, but not an instant too soon. Treddock staggered to me, but in the grasping my hand, tumbled ato ns of those around him; the big, earted fellow had swooned, just as e had already done, and as I was the tass of a straw of doing the ment. What the historic William sensation must have been, immedi- after that famous archery feat, I still pretend to know, for Charlie Tred was no child of mine; but if the an on that occasion had happened ot the father himself, but only a of his, I think I have some idea of its feeling was, and I beg to say it of a pleasant one.

ters were at last cleared up. It e mare which had done all the wis- and this last horrid act was only the which had disclosed the mystery. en who had been helping to "catch the field kept on in their efforts the wagoner gave up, and started his errand upon another horse, and her pursuers had succeeded in g her towards the house, the ser- girl had gone out of doors with the

She explained that she had put fant down to his feet on the ground, he propped himself against a sunny while she arranged her shawl; and t instant, the devil-possession brute ed him up in her jaws, and carried ff to the pond in the sight of a score s. It was no less clear, strange as st seemed, that the mare had done rest of the horrible mischief. As y there part in the water and part ood-stains, which the water seemed e freshened into recent patches, e discovered on both the hoofs of her et. Her iron shoes were unques- ly the instruments which had in-

There is great excitement here at present over the exhibition of a splendid specimen of the gigantic cuttle-fish, commonly called devil-fish. Only one complete specimen of this extraordinary animal was ever previously secured—in 1873 when your correspondent was able to obtain a perfect specimen taken in Logie Bay and to forward it to Professor Verrill, of Yale College, who made an exhaustive study of it and described it in various scientific periodicals. It is now to be seen in the Peabody Museum, New Haven. The capture and the animal were described at length and exclusively in the *World* at the time, and made the greatest sensation in scientific circles as well as among newspaper readers in both hemispheres. The one which I have now to describe is a much larger and finer specimen, being 40 feet from the extremity of the long arms to the point of the tail. On the 22nd instant a heavy equinoctial gale swept these shores, and this wanderer of the deep was driven ashore in an exhausted condition at Catalina, on the northern shore of Trinity Bay. When stranded it was still alive, but died soon after the ebb of the tide, which left it high and dry on the beach. Two fishermen took possession of the "treasure trove," and the whole settlement gathered to gaze in astonishment at the monster. Formerly this "big squid" as the fishermen call it, would have been covered into manure by the fishermen; or cut up as food for the dogs; but now, thanks to the diffusion of intelligence, there were some in Catalina who know the importance of preserving such a rarity, and who advised the fishermen to take it at once to St. John's. The two men loaded their little craft with the body of the gigantic cuttle, and arrived with it here on the 26th in a perfectly fresh condition. As soon as the news spread, an eager desire to view the monster was awakened, and the fishermen were advised to exhibit it before the public. The Government granted the use of the drill shed for the purpose, and on the floor, supported by boards, the creature was laid out in all its gigantic proportions. The lucky fishermen reaped a golden harvest and found the big squid by far the best catch they had ever made.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE HORRIBLE MONSTER.

When taken from the water the color of the squid was a dusky red but that has disappeared, and the body and arms are now perfectly white. There is the usual horny beak, the parrot-like mandibles of a dark bony substance, and placed on the under side of the head equidistant from the roots of the tentacles. The tongue is that of a snail, perhaps three inches in length, and coated with fine teeth. The stomach can be seen through the vents in the palpy bag which covers it, and a few bits of thin brown bone, the remnants of the gills can be pulled out to view by anybody who cares to introduce his hand into the cavity of the head, which is a membranous bag in the centre of the mass, and from which the ten arms radiate. Certainly the idea of being clutched in those terrible arms, from which there could be no escape when once they had closed, and then torn and rent by the formidable beak, is enough to send a shuddering thrill through the stoutest heart. Looking at this creature, one can understand that the wild tales told of Krakens and other great cuttles in the Indian seas, though greatly exaggerated, had a very substantial foundation in fact. Posterior to the head were a pair of huge staring eyes, the sockets being eight inches in diameter. Their expression, when the creature was alive on the beach is said by the fishermen to have been peculiarly ferocious. The Governor, Sir John Glover, visited it, and in all his lengthened experience in Africa he had seen nothing half so wonderful. It is very perishable, and in a very short time decomposition sets in and it can only be preserved in the strongest alcohol. Our showmen could only continue the exhibition two days and a half. I managed to secure it at the close, and had it packed for transmission to Professors Baird and Verrill, who were fortunately in Halifax, being in hopes ice—of which I used half a ton in packing it—would preserve it

It can also use its arms and legs and crawl along the bottom of the sea with its head downwards. The backward motion, however, is that which is most graceful and natural in the giant squid. When moving through the water its arms are folded together.

#### NO ESCAPE FROM ITS TERRIBLE CLUTCHES.

The devil-fish is not a "sea vampire," as Hugo declares, but his frightful description of the process by which "the hydra incorporates itself with the man and the man becomes one with the hydra" is scarcely more appalling than the real manner of the victim's death. When grasping its prey it shoots out one of the long, lithe tentacles, which are endowed with a high degree of muscularity, and as quickly as a cat could lap her paw on a mouse the extremity of the arm covered with suckers seizes the object by the suckers, the pistons of which are quickly retracted and the sharp, denticulated edges are pressed with enormous force on the surface of the victim. Then the other arms twine around and grasp it, and from that corpse-like embrace there is no escape. Then the beak of the fish is brought in play, and the softer portion of the victim's body are torn out and crushed between the mandibles. There is no doubt the squid catches and swallows piecemeal the creatures within its reach which it considers edible. It is in the highest order of the invertebrates. It has a rudimentary brain and clearly defined internal organs. Whether the fish can "hate," as Hugo would have us believe, can hardly be affirmed, but when irritated or alarmed for any reason the expression of its huge staring eyes is said on good authority to be peculiarly ferocious. Altogether, the gigantic cuttle-fish is the most wonderful of all the denizens of the great deep. In a future communication I shall furnish further particulars of this extraordinary creature.

M. HARVEY.

#### ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

The steamer *Cortez*, from St. John's, Newfoundland, arrived at New York on Saturday, Oct. 10th, bringing the monster cuttle-fish above described. It came in an immense cask, the arms coiled about the body and the cask filled with brine. It was purchased for the proprietors of the New York Aquarium, where it will be at once placed upon exhibition.

Thirty-three schooners, most of them laden with brick, arrived at St. John, N. B., during the last four days.

A Sitting Bull, remarks the *Chicago Times*, seems to be better than a standing army.

A very sharp frost occurred at Quebec on the night of the 16th, and the first ice of the season was visible on the morning of the 17th.

A building has been erected near Brigham Young's grave for the shelter of a party of men who keep a continual guard over it day and night.

A queer way of hazing is that adopted by the girls of Wellesly College, Massachusetts. They all kiss every new comer and give her a bouquet. A custom which should be adopted by all 'co-education' colleges.

That there is one bank in Chicago, that is paying dollar for dollar in the winding up of its affairs, is being quoted as the most remarkable incident known in the history of the banks of that city.

The crew of an American ship which sailed from London on Tuesday, mutined when a few hours out of port. The captain shot the leader, and the mate wounded another of the mutinous crew. The ship was brought back by British marines.

The first telegraph line in China is at work, and, most wonderful of all, has been erected by a Chinaman. It is six miles long and connects the official residence of the Viceroy of Pechili with the Tientsin arsenal. As it was projected by a native, no attempts at interference were made by the people.

dream, or does his bulky image for a moment disturb her virginal meditations. (Laughter.) In a world apart, secluded from all extraneous influences, nestling at the feet of her majestic mother, Canada dreams her dream, and forebodes her destiny—a dream of everbroadening harvests, multiplying towns and villages, and expanding pastures; of constitutional self-government and a confederated Empire; of page after page of honorable history, added as her contribution to the annals of the Mother Country and to the glories of the British race; of a perpetuation for all time upon this continent of that temperate and well-balanced system of Government which combines in one mighty whole, as the eternal possession of all Englishmen, the brilliant history and traditions of the past with the freest and most untrammelled liberty of action in future. (Tremendous cheers.)

#### Archbishop Bayley.

HOW HE RENOUNCED A NEW ENGLAND BELLE TO BECOME A PRIEST.

The death of the distinguished Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore recalls to the memory of some of those who remember him in his youth the romance of his early life. When he decided to leave the Episcopal ministry, for which he had been trained, and study for the priesthood, he made sacrifices that few men are called upon to endure.

He gave up at once not only his social position, but the great fortune which his uncle, Mr. James Roosevelt, after whom he was named, intended to bequeath him, and worst of all to some hearts, he renounced the woman whom he loved.

One of the most famous belles that New England ever produced was Miss Julia Beers, a daughter of Judge Beers, of Litchfield, Conn. During the first thirty years of this century the law school of Litchfield was considered the most distinguished institution of the kind in the country. It drew to this bleak New England village the young men of the best families throughout the country, and one of its most honored teachers was Judge Beers.

His daughter was a beautiful blonde of the rarest type, with waving hair of pale gold, large blue eyes, and a figure remarkable for its tall and slender grace. Added to these natural gifts, she possessed also a fine voice of remarkable power and compass, which she constantly improved by training, while her fine natural powers of mind were cultivated by every advantage of education, so that at twenty-five she was a woman of rare and remarkable fascination.

At this time, during a summer pleasure trip, she met the young Episcopal clergyman, and the two became engaged. The Rev. Mr. Bayley was at this period a strikingly handsome man, possessing qualities of heart and mind sure to endear him to those with whom he was brought in contact. They were, indeed, a remarkable man and woman who met in that long past summer, and she who had been indifferent to a hundred adorners, listened with pleasure to the addresses of a man who felt that until now he had never met a fitting mate.

But powerful as love might be in an organization like his, the honesty of religious conviction was still dearer to the heart of the young clergyman, and after his transference to Hagerstown, Md., where he met the present Cardinal McCloskey, Mr. Bayley resolved to become a Catholic priest. The decision was a death blow to Miss Beers. She herself, persuaded by her love, embraced the faith of the Church of Rome, and for a while took refuge in a convent.

This departure of one of society's ornaments to the gloom of a cloister produced a great sensation among the fashionable circles of that day, and when, after a brief period, she, under circumstances of peculiar romance, fled from the convent and returned to her friends, all sorts of speculations were set afloat. For a few years she led a life of retirement at her home in Litchfield, and then fell a victim to consumption and perhaps to a broken heart.

# DIRECTORY.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express.....12:58 A. M.	Express.....5:12 P. M.
Express.....12:58 P. M.	Express.....5:52 A. M.
Mixed.....11:20 P. M.	Mixed.....7:55 A. M.

### STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth,	10 a. m.
From Picton and Mill Point,	7 p. m.
From Erienville,	10 a. m.

### DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth,	2 p. m.
To Mill Point and Picton,	3 a. m.
To Erienville,	2 p. m.

### STEAMBOATS.

Str. <i>Shannon</i> , leaves Picton daily,	6 a. m.
Arriving at Napanee,	9:30 p. m.
Leaves Napanee,	3 p. m.
Arriving in Picton,	6 p. m.
Str. <i>Pilgrim</i> , (Napanee and Mill Point),	
Leaves Napanee 8:30 a. m., and 1:15 p. m.	
Leaves Mill Point 11 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.	

### POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napanee is open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.	
Day Train East Mail closes,	12:05 p. m.
West "	4:30 p. m.
Night Train East "	9:00 p. m.
West "	9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Timworth, Centreville, Camden	
East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes	2:15 p. m.
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—	
Mill Point, Picton, Northport, and Demorest-	
ville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.	
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sills-	
ville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays	
and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Switzerville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-	
days—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.	
Gosport and Greta—Saturday—Mail closes	1 p. m.
Erienville, Robin and Selby, daily—Mail closes	1:30 p. m.
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail	
closes 1:30 p. m.	

### CHURCHES.

#### HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services	10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,
2 p. m.	
Canada Methodist—Rev. A. B. Chambers, L.L.B.	Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday
School, 2 p. m.	
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services	11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m.,	and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh.	Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School
2:30 p. m.	
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sun-	day School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in
Grange Block.	

## GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,

40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

## ROWELL & CHESMAN,

ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS",  
Napanee, Ont.



# THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, OCT. 29th, 1877.

## MR. CARTWRIGHT'S SIMCOE SPEECH.

We give below an extract from the Finance Minister's speech at Simcoe on the 21st ult. Our readers will find it contains important facts regarding Sir John and his Tory colleagues; and these fellows may well expect—as they richly deserve—to be handled without gloves at the forthcoming meetings in Lennox next week. After explaining in a lucid and satisfactory manner the important financial questions of the day, Mr. CARTWRIGHT continues as follows:

plea that Sir John Macdonald put forward that it was owing to his influence that I held a seat in the Parliament of Canada. To resume, however. When I entered Parliament it turned out that I differed from Mr. Sandfield Macdonald on two or three important questions. I will not say who was right, it is enough to say that I held a different opinion. Well, shortly afterwards Mr. Sandfield Macdonald resigned, and Sir John Macdonald expected to be sent for by the Governor General. What action did I take under the circumstances? I knew perfectly well, as did others, that Sir John Macdonald was very unpopular in Ontario; I could not and never have been able to approve of his conduct from 1856 to 1862, as was the case with a great many men who were then and who are now supporting him. I knew also that there was no possible chance for him to form a Government which could endure for three months together, and I had a strong conviction of what our fate would be if, in 1864, we went to the people under Sir John A. Macdonald's leadership. Acting in common with some other gentlemen in the ranks of that party I went to Sir John Macdonald and said, "Whatever your abilities may be, we feel that we cannot approve of your conduct during the preceding years of your Administration, and we have come to tell you that we require you to stand aside, as Mr. George Brown stood aside, and allow Mr. Senator Campbell to try to form a Government." It is on record that Senator Campbell did try, but what is not on record is that Sir John Macdonald took care he should try in vain. I am bound to say, however, that Sir John admitted that he was very unpopular in Ontario, and that it was best that he should stand aside. I was afraid that Sir John was in too good a temper to be relied on; and shortly afterwards, when I found that Mr. Campbell could not form a Government, I understood where we were, and that my astute and crafty old acquaintance had us in a corner. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was out; Mr. Campbell could not form a Government; and we had to take Sir John Macdonald as our alternative. We knew we were going to our political death; we knew dissolution meant destruction; but we thought we might as well die game, and I think my hon. friend the Premier can testify that we did die game. (Hear, hear, laughter and cheers.) Sir John Macdonald, as you may imagine, did not entertain the liveliest feelings of affection for the member for Lennox, who was chief in telling him that he was unpopular with the people of Ontario. That was the first act in the little drama. Then, most unexpectedly, came Confederation, and changed the whole condition of affairs. I was a decided supporter of Confederation so long as it was going on, and I gave my best support to Sir John Macdonald on these terms: He to behave himself better and attend to public business as he ought, or I would then and there withdraw my support and tell the House of Commons the reason why. Those who remember the session of 1866 will not require to be told the reason of that intimation. (Hear, hear.) By-and-by Sir John thought fit to take Sir Francis Hincks into the Government. Before, he knew I did not trust him implicitly; he knew I was a man likely to take my own course, one who would support him so long as I thought it right and proper to do so, but no longer. Things went on this way with one little tiff between him and me, caused by my audacity in intimating that if he did not attend more closely to public business, I should explain to the House the cause of his negligence. When he took that step, I notified him that I did not approve of it, and as he has admitted, after he took that gentleman in, I notified him that I purposed to withdraw my support for a reason right well known to Sir John Macdonald. Though I had not justified him, I had always excused him for his delinquencies during the earlier part of his career from 1856 to 1862.

To me he gave no reason for his withdrawal from the party, he simply said he could not support the Government that Sir Francis Hincks was brought into. What could I suppose? I had a right to draw the inference because he gave no other reason.

Sir, there was not a man in Canada who knew better than Sir John Macdonald did when he made his statement what my reason was for withdrawing my support. He had written to me; I have here his letter—a huge letter of six foolscap sheets, filled, from the "Dear Cartwright" with which he commences to the "Dear Cartwright" with which he closes, with a series of reasons why Sir Francis Hincks was likely to be accepted as a leader by the Reformers of Canada. Now, I entirely agree with Sir John Macdonald that all private correspondence should be held sacred, on one condition: that both parties to that correspondence shall continue to keep it sacred; but I say that it was an infamous act for Sir John Macdonald to refer to my correspondence, and not to dare to publish the whole. (Hear, hear.) I say that when Sir John Macdonald brought a false and malicious charge against me he knew I had in my possession a letter of his convicting him of falsehood in bringing that charge, and that for him to dare to say that a man may make a false and malicious charge against another, and then say, "Although you have proof in my own handwriting that that charge is a false and malicious one, you must not use it because I marked it private"—I say that this is about as fine a specimen of thieves logic as I ever remember to have heard. (Hear, hear.) I do not intend, to-day at any rate, to inflict this long letter on you, but I will give you a synopsis of its contents, sparing the private names and reference which it contains; and if Sir John Macdonald impeaches the truthfulness of that synopsis, if he dares deny that I have stated truly what it contains, then I will publish the whole letter, and every man in Canada will then have an opportunity of judging for himself who speaks the truth. (Hear, and cheers.) It contains six mortal foolscap pages. The first page is chiefly devoted to Sir John's undying gratitude to the Reformers in Canada for having in 1855, and afterwards in 1864, put him where he was. It is to be wished that gratitude had borne a little better fruit. The second paragraph is devoted to a short description of my friend the Premier and Mr. Blake, with a very ingenious resume of the reasons why he could not at that time put salt on their tails. (Loud laughter.) The third paragraph goes on to show in detail what "steeped to the lips in corruption" means, used from one public man to another, and that it is rather a complimentary phrase than otherwise. Then he goes on to dilate on the advantages to the old Reformers of Canada of Sir Francis Hincks going into the Government, to deliver them from the tyranny of George Brown and THE GLOBE, and on the immense rally there would be around him—as in the general election of 1872, for instance. (Laughter.) Then follows a lecture on the best way to keep in power, which I think my honourable friend the Premier might take a lesson from. Then there is a general valedictory to myself, and a summary of the qualifications of Sir Francis Hincks. In truth, it is really a long argument to show that Sir Francis Hincks was a real Reform leader, and an unanswerable proof, in six pages, that Sir John, when he denied that I stated the exact fact when I said that I objected to Sir Francis Hincks because he was not a Reform leader, was making a statement precisely as valuable as when he told Lord Dufferin on his honour and his fealty as a sworn Minister of the Crown that he was absolutely innocent of all the things laid to his charge by my honourable friend the Postmaster-General. (Hear, hear.) Now, I will tell you the reason why I did not use that letter before. I wanted Sir John Macdonald to make that charge in the House of Commons, where there were men around us who knew every incident and fact connected with

## POLITICAL CLIPS.

### SIR JOHN INSULTS HIS JEWISH TUNERS.

Sir John Macdonald is never insulting a very large and respectable class of the community—the Jew. Whenever he wishes to make a usually opprobrious comparison to them, and in a way we believe will resent when they have the opportunity. Only the other day at when speaking of the Neobis purchased by the Government action he wished to characterize of the most flagrant trickery a lity—he used the following which we clip from the repro speech as given in the London P a journal that supports him: Neebing Hotel fraud in connection the Kaministiquia land job was ferred to, and the speaker (mentioned by the way that the the newspapers were correct p the structure. He said "It was Jew's razor; it was not made but to sell." On the floor of P as well as on the stump, Sir indulges in such sneers, which lessly insulting and uncalled f manners are indeed pretty in who assumes to be the very ph Party of Gentlemen.—Hamilton

### CHOICE LANGUAGE.

In his recent speech at St. Th John Macdonald alluded as f Hon. Mr. Mills: "There wa deal more in the speech, but he time to dissect the little anin would tell them a story however time of the Anglin scandal it w that there were some thirty of t terial supporters in a similar s he himself was charged with u unconstitutional. Mr. Mills him in the lobby of the House and said that he gave fair not move were made against then would be retaliated. His answ Mills was to do his best or his to be plainer, if ladies and c were not present he might say reply was to 'Go to h—.' As in England who could descend disgusting ribald profanity as t would be driven from public li universal scorn and the sense spect of the whole people, irres party; but in Canada we are place such a man at the hea Government of the country. Free Press,

Stouffville, recently incorpor been holding a political meetin own account. Among the spee Mr. Dymond, who, apostroph Macdonald as follows:

"Man of the wandering foot and wear When will thou flee away and be at

### What Ailed the Great Chi

It is a question which every d tive present at last Friday's de tion should honestly ask himse ailed the great chieftain? It is question which he should hones answer. So much has been said in praise of Sir John A. Macd the party of which he is the h qualities as a public man and a guished statesman have been s extolled, that opponents as well were willing to concede him a hi on the roll of Canada's honorat And the laudations of the g who had preceded him on the only heightened the already hig tations of the large and respecta of people who had gathered in sections of the surrounding co see and hear for themselves t Conservative chieftain. With o exception, the burden of all the was praise to Sir John A. Ma Hon. William Macdonnell alone ed from playing the role of s at least Sir John was not always tongue; he found something els



NAPANEE, OCT. 29th, 1877.

## MR. CARTWRIGHT'S SIMCOE SPEECH.

We give below an extract from the Finance Minister's speech at Simcoe on the 21st ult. Our readers will find it contains important facts regarding Sir John and his Tory colleagues; and these fellows may well expect—as they richly deserve—to be handled without gloves at the forthcoming meetings in Lennox next week. After explaining in a lucid and satisfactory manner the important financial questions of the day, Mr. CARTWRIGHT continues as follows:

### A LITTLE BIT OF SECRET POLITICAL HISTORY

Now you have listened with unexampled patience while I have been wading through these somewhat tedious arrays of figures. I thank you most heartily for the courtesy you have shown me, and now I have a question to ask of you—and remember I shall not complain in the least if you think you have had quite enough of me and desire to hear my honourable friend the Premier. I want to know before I sit down if you would like to hear a little morsel of secret political history? (Cries of "Yes," and "Hear, hear.") Whether you would like to know how it is that Sir John Macdonald entertains so much hate and animosity against an innocent and helpless Minister of Finance like myself? (Hear, hear, and cries of "Tell us that.") Now, Sir John Macdonald and his friends were good enough lately, at Napanee, to give me four whole hours of tolerably steady vituperation. I propose to take a fitting opportunity of dealing at some length with the whole of the charges; then made at present with your good will, I will give him about ten minutes, and deal with a certain special charge, which, I am informed, he levelled against me last year on this very ground, and perhaps in the hearing of many of you who are present to-day. Now, in order fully to understand the whole case, it will be necessary for me to ask you to go back as far as the year 1863. Those of you who pay attention to political matters will recollect that in that year there was a general election, and at that election I had the honour of being first returned to Parliament. The position of things was exceedingly peculiar. Sir John Macdonald had lost office in 1862; Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had taken office, and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had gone to the electors in 1863 under very special circumstances. A large portion of his Cabinet had left him after he had secured the right to dissolve, and it was supposed a change had taken place in his policy; at all events great uncertainty was felt as to what course he would take. I came before the electors of my own county, asking them to elect me as a perfectly independent candidate. I said to them, "I don't know what course I shall take with respect to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald until I have heard his explanations in Parliament, and what his policy is. And with regard to Sir John Macdonald, I wish you to understand distinctly that I entirely disapprove, and will not be held responsible in any shape or form for, the conduct of that gentleman from 1856 to 1862, although in the present critical aspect of our affairs I am not willing to go the length of prescribing a man of his experience and ability." On these conditions I was elected.

SIR JOHN'S UNPOPULARITY—THE PEOPLE HAVE LOST ALL CONFIDENCE IN THEIR CHIEFTAIN.

Now you may perhaps have heard Sir John declare that it was owing to his influence that I ever held a seat in Parliament. Some of you who have watched political affairs closely may recollect his raid into Lennox in 1873—may recollect that when he and I stood before the people there he charged me with gross treachery and ingratitude, that I betrayed

Those who remember the session of 1866 will not require to be told the reason of that intimation. (Hear, hear.) By-and-bye Sir John thought fit to take Sir Francis Hincks into the Government. Before, he knew I did not trust him implicitly; he knew I was a man likely to take my own course, one who would support him so long as I thought it right and proper to do so, but no longer. Things went on this way with one little tiff between him and me, caused by my audacity in intimating that if he did not attend more closely to public business, I should explain to the House the cause of his negligence. When he took that step, I notified him that I did not approve of it, and as he had admitted, after he took that gentleman in, I notified him that I purposed to withdraw my support for a reason right well known to Sir John Macdonald. Though I had not justified him, I had always excused him for his delinquencies during the earlier part of his career from 1856 to 1862, on the ground that he was struggling under a mass of difficulties—legacies left him by Sir Francis Hincks—and it was mainly on that ground that I had abstained in 1853, before my election, from joining in the almost universal condemnation he met with in Lanark. Sir John was perfectly well aware of that—he knew my position; he knew that without writing myself down as a very inconsistent man I could not go to my constituents and say that I had supported a Government of which Sir Francis Hincks was a member. He knew that I had told him twenty times, "The only possible defence or excuse I can make for you during your earlier career is that in that time you were hardly a free agent, that you were obliged to deal with difficulties not fairly your own, difficulties placed in your way by Sir Francis Hincks." I may have done Sir Francis Hincks wrong, and if so I apologise for that wrong. For a long time Sir John sat dumb. From 1869, when I told him I would not support him after he took Sir Francis Hincks into the Government, to 1873, not a word did he say against my course; nor when, on the floor of Parliament, within three months after Sir Francis' appointment, I gave my reasons for opposing that gentleman's entrance into the Cabinet, first, because I thought Sir Francis Hincks' past conduct did not entitle him again to become a Canadian Minister, and, secondly, because while I fully recognized the right of the Reformers of Canada to be represented in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, I did not recognize Sir Francis Hincks as being a representative man among the then Reformers of Canada. Now, on that point Sir John Macdonald has taken issue with me. Although he sat dumb and mute while I made my statement in the House of Commons; although for four years he had not a word to say; yet, when I took office, all the violence of his wrath broke loose. In order that you may understand clearly and distinctly how Sir John regarded my allying myself with my honourable friend the present Premier, I will read you two or three words from a speech he delivered at a banquet in Ottawa shortly after I took office:—

"He is a Tory of the old Family Compact, and a fossil—not like myself, a young Liberal Conservative." (Laughter. And again: "I have seen many instances of base conduct, base ingratitude, and base treachery, but never in my life have I seen any man who has behaved so badly, so basely, and from such sordid motives as Mr. Cartwright!" (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, I think if I am such a demon of iniquity, that my hon. friend is much to be pitied for having taken such a wretch into his Cabinet—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and only consider, gentlemen, what a strain Sir John Macdonald, knowing me thoroughly, as he says he did, from the earliest moment of my political existence, must have put on his feelings to remain dumb from 1869 until November, 1873, and even so far to do violence to his sentiments as to address me,—not once, but a score of times—on the floor of the House during that interval as his "esteemed and intelligent friend" whom it wrung his very heart to part from.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.)

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE QUESTION.—JOHN A. IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Now you will observe how in 1873, when I

the best way to keep in power, which I think my honourable friend the Premier might take a lesson from. Then there is a general valedictory to myself, and a summary of the qualifications of Sir Francis Hincks. In truth, it is really a long argument to show that Sir Francis Hincks was a real Reform leader, and an unanswerable proof, in six pages, that Sir John, when he denied that I stated the exact fact when I said that I objected to Sir Francis Hincks because he was not a Reform leader, was making a statement precisely as valuable as when he told Lord Dufferin on his honour and his fealty as a sworn Minister of the Crown that he was absolutely innocent of all the things laid to his charge by my honourable friend the Postmaster-General. (Hear, hear.) Now, I will tell you the reason why I did not use that letter before. I wanted Sir John Macdonald to make that charge in the House of Commons, where there were men around us who knew every incident and fact connected with the matter, I had intended myself to have made use of these men to have refuted him as I have to-day. But I waited in vain all last session; and though he was challenged again and again to make good the statements he had made on public platforms, he sat dumb. As he has again repeated that slander, though I have so far spared him the publication of the details of that letter, I say again, let him, if he dare, deny the authenticity of this letter or the correctness of the statement I have made, and you will have an opportunity of judging of just how truthful a man our ex-Premier is.

### FORTHCOMING FACTS.

If I did support Sir John Macdonald in 1863, I supported him when his cause was desperate, when every man with a gleam of political sagacity knew that he had not a chance of bringing back a dozen members from Ontario at the general election in 1864. When I left him, remember it was in the zenith of his power, when if he had exercised common prudence he would not in all human likelihood have been dislodged from the position he occupied in 1869 and 1870 for many years. It was at that time that I chose, publicly and openly, to withdraw my support and allegiance from him. Now, of all these things I purpose speaking, and perhaps in some detail in my own county, among those who know both of us best, and who will decide again, as they have done before, what amount of credence is to be put in me and what amount in Sir John Macdonald. I promise that when in my own county I have occasion to deal with this matter, I will give Sir John Macdonald what he little cares to hear, and what he never manages by any chance to utter—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. (Loud cheers.)

### Pastor of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec.

#### THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ELECTORS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—The new joint pastoral letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec on elections, was read in the Roman Catholic Churches of this city to-day. The pastoral is not very lengthy, and occupies but about half an ordinary newspaper column. It commences by stating that the important events that have occurred and the many various difficulties that have arisen since the date of the last general election, oblige the Bishops to recall the principles and rules of conduct hitherto laid down in their councils, circulars, and pastoral letters, especially that of the 22nd of September, 1875. Then are quoted the obligations of electors as laid down in the 9th decree of the Fourth Synod of Quebec, calling upon pastors to instruct them, making them understand that the same law which confers upon citizens the right of voting, strictly obliges them to give their vote when required. The main part of the body of the letter is as follows:

In 1872 we considered it necessary to put you on your guard against the dangers of the Catholic Liberal doctrines. To that end our Fifth Synod made known to you in the very few words of the

tion should honestly ask himself: "What is the great chieftain? It is question which he should honestly answer. So much has been said in praise of Sir John A. Macdonald, the party of which he is the chief, that it is difficult to find a qualified as a public man and a distinguished statesman have been extolled, that opponents as well as supporters were willing to concede him a high position on the roll of Canada's honours. And the laudations of the great chieftain who had preceded him on the only heightened the already high stations of the large and respectful of people who had gathered in sections of the surrounding country and hear for themselves the Conservative chieftain. With one exception, the burden of all the was praise to Sir John A. Macdonald. Hon. William Macdougall alone ed from playing the role of a rival at least Sir John was not always tongue; he found something else than that Sir John Macdonald country's "all in all." Were on have even held that was said of tain by Messrs. Wool, Plumb, I. Carling, and the chairman, or hardly accord him lower rank than angel. But what a contrast between the real and the ideal! If archangel, then it must be "fallen." He tossed to and fro without a rudder. His utterance thick; his compliments to the la a smack of lewdness; he talked else; he was coarse, slangy and tive. One political opponent was animal," another was a "whipper," a third was a "Parliament illa." Men looked at each other in amazement. Could it be possible this was the distinguished statesman whom they had been paying half twenty three long years? Doubt possible that this was their own. Alas! it was only too true; and ens, and scores, and hundreds of ed homewards, shame-faced and and, long before the chieftain eld audience of five thousand had down to as many hundreds. When the great chieftain no Conserva yet told us, but many have been say that it was an insult to the p to the country to bring such a platform. The Conservative gin, it is safe to say, will never gather in such numbers to do Sir John Macdonald. In Elgin events the spell of his enchant broken.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

### A Scandalous Exhibition

The effect of too much Familiar on Sir John A. Macdonald at St. called forth the following true marks from the *Home Journal*:

"When a representative man forward either to propound a point justify his public actions, or volunteers his services or presents on the invitation of his party, expected that he will at least not of overstepping the line of propriety of manners; that he will exhibit of act, chasteness of speech, common respect for public sentiment and feeling. It is at least demanded that his appearance shall marked by the significant effect of intoxication, the loss of self-control, gross breaches upon the propriety of occasion. But when the chief of and intelligent party, upon an when he could have rendered service the moral improvement and elevation of his country, utters words his friends dare not describe and can certify, it is a cause of saddest lament.

We dare say Sir John would given a similar exhibition at the 2 Tory Demonstration had it not been he (Sir John) did not wish to be Roe by-law.

### Cartwright's Respects to Sir

#### UNREALIZED HOPES.

Mr. Cartwright in addressing the audience said:

now I have a question to ask of you— and remember I shall not complain in the least if you think you have had quite enough of me and desire to hear my honourable friend the Premier. I want to know before I sit down if you would like to hear a little morsel of secret political history? (Cries of "Yes," and "Hear, hear.") Whether you would like to know how it is that Sir John Macdonald entertains so much hate and animosity against an innocent and helpless Minister of Finance like myself? (Hear, hear, and cries of "Tell us that.") Now, Sir John Macdonald and his friends were good enough lately, at Nanaimo, to give me four whole hours of tolerably steady vituperation. I propose to take a fitting opportunity of dealing at some length with the whole of the charges; then made, at present, with your good will, I will give him about ten minutes, and deal with a certain special charge, which, I am informed, he levelled against me last year on this very ground, and perhaps in the hearing of many of you who are present to-day. Now, in order fully to understand the whole case, it will be necessary for me to ask you to go back as far as the year 1863. Those of you who pay attention to political matters will recollect that in that year there was a general election, and at that election I had the honour of being first returned to Parliament. The position of things was exceedingly peculiar. Sir John Macdonald had lost office in 1862; Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had taken office; and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had gone to the electors in 1863 under very special circumstances. A large portion of his Cabinet had left him after he had secured the right to dissolve, and it was supposed a change had taken place in his policy; at all events great uncertainty was felt as to what course he would take. I came before the electors of my own county, asking them to elect me as a perfectly independent candidate. I said to them, "I don't know what course I shall take with respect to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald until I have heard his explanations in Parliament, and what his policy is. And with regard to Sir John Macdonald, I wish you to understand distinctly that I entirely disapprove, and will not be held responsible in any shape or form for, the conduct of that gentleman from 1856 to 1862, though in the present critical aspect of our affairs I am not willing to go the length of prescribing a man of his experience and ability." On these conditions I was elected.

SIR JOHN'S UNPOPULARITY—THE PEOPLE HAVE LOST ALL CONFIDENCE IN THEIR CHIEFTAIN.

Now you may perhaps have heard Sir John declare that it was owing to his influence that I ever held a seat in Parliament. Some of you who have watched political affairs closely may recollect his raid into Lennox in 1873—may recollect that when he and I stood before the people there he charged me with gross treachery and ingratitude, that I retorted in a fashion which I shall call attention to hereafter, and that the people of Lennox on that occasion elected me by a majority of 833. But you do not know, perhaps, that when I first became a member of Parliament Sir John Macdonald was not only unable to influence Lennox, but he was simply the most unpopular man that could have come into that county—a man detested by men of both sides for certain local reasons I shall not here trouble you with. Why, sir, in 1864, a short time after I was elected, in my own presence, he was routed off the hustings in Oshesha during the election of Senator Campbell for that division. The truth was that Sir John had become so unpopular that it was almost as much as Mr. Campbell's election was worth to have Sir John Macdonald seen that day at his side. Never in my experience did I know the electors of the county of Lennox refuse any gentleman a hearing so decidedly as they did in the case of Sir John Macdonald on that occasion, and you can judge from this incident how just was the

nation he met with Lennox. Sir John was perfectly well aware of that—he knew my position; he knew that without writing myself down as a very inconsistent man I could not go to my constituents and say that I had supported a Government of which Sir Francis Hincks was a member. He knew that I had told him twenty times, "The only possible defence or excuse I can make for you during your earlier career is that in that time you were hardly a free agent, that you were obliged to deal with difficulties not fairly your own, difficulties placed in your way by Sir Francis Hincks." I may have done Sir Francis Hincks wrong, and if so I apologise for that wrong. For a long time Sir John sat dumb. From 1869, when I told him I would not support him after he took Sir Francis Hincks into the Government, to 1873, not a word did he say against my course; nor when, on the floor of Parliament, within three months after Sir Francis's appointment, I gave my reasons for opposing that gentleman's entrance into the Cabinet, first, because I thought Sir Francis Hincks' past conduct did not entitle him again to become a Canadian Minister, and, secondly, because while I fully recognized the right of the Reformers of Canada to be represented in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, I did not recognize Sir Francis Hincks as being a representative man among the then Reformers of Canada. Now, on that point Sir John Macdonald has taken issue with me. Although he sat dumb and mute while I made my statement in the House of Commons; although for four years he had not a word to say; yet, when I took office, all the evils of his wrath broke loose. In order that you may understand clearly and distinctly how Sir John regarded my allying myself with my honourable friend the present Premier, I will read you two or three words from a speech he delivered at a banquet in Ottawa shortly after I took office:—

"He is a Tory of the old Family Compact, and a fossil—not like myself, a young Liberal Conservative." (Laughter.) And again: "I have seen many instances of base conduct, base ingratitude, and base treachery, but never in my life have I seen any man who has behaved so badly, so basely, and from such sordid motives as Mr. Cartwright!" (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, I think if I am such a demon of iniquity, that my hon. friend is much to be pitied for having taken such a watch into his Cabinet—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and only consider, gentlemen, what a strain Sir John Macdonald, knowing me thoroughly, as he says he did, from the earliest moment of my political existence, must have put on his feelings to remain dumb from 1869 until November, 1873, and even so far to do violence to his sentiments as to address me,—not once, but a score of times—on the floor of the House during that interval as his "esteemed and intelligent friend" whom it wrung his very heart to part from.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.)

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE QUESTION.—JOHN A. IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Now, you will please bear in mind that there are two points at issue here. Sir John does not deny that one of my grounds for opposing Sir Francis Hincks' appointment with his former misconduct, and I believe it to have been; but he has not the audacity to declare that he had a letter of mine which would show that I refused to support Sir Francis Hincks because he was a Reformer. Now, in the House of Commons I had stated that I refused to support Sir Francis because I believed he was unable to command the Reform support. This was the ground I gave in Sir John Macdonald's own hearing, and he did not dare to contradict the statement then. When I challenged him to produce the letter he had spoken of, he read to the electors here a letter in which there was not one word about my objecting on the ground that Sir Francis Hincks was a Reformer representative, and he went on to ask, what possible ground could he have for supposing that I objected unless it was because Sir Francis Hincks was a Reformer? Here are his words:—

I have again repeated that slander, though I have so far spared him the publication of the details of that letter, I say again, let him, if he dare, deny the authenticity of this letter or the correctness of the statement I have made, and you will have an opportunity of judging of just how truthful a man our ex-Premier is.

FORTHCOMING FACTS.

If I did support Sir John Macdonald in 1863, I supported him when his cause was desperate, when every man with a gleam of political sagacity knew that he had not a chance of bringing back a dozen members from Ontario at the general election in 1864. When I left him, remember it was in the zenith of his power, when if he had exercised common prudence he would not in all human likelihood have been dislodged from the position he occupied in 1869 and 1870 for many years. It was at that time that I chose, publicly and openly, to withdraw my support and allegiance from him. Now, of all these things I purpose speaking, and perhaps in some detail in my own county, among those who know both of us best, and who will decide again, as they have done before, what amount of credence is to be put in me and what amount in Sir John Macdonald. I promise that when in my own county I have occasion to deal with this matter, I will give Sir John Macdonald what he little cares to hear, and what he never manages by any chance to utter—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. (Loud cheers.)

Pastoral of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ELECTORS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—The new joint pastoral letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec on elections, was read in the Roman Catholic Churches of this city to-day. The pastoral is not very lengthy, and occupies but about half an ordinary newspaper column. It commences by stating that the important events that have occurred and the many various difficulties that have arisen since the date of the last general election, oblige the Bishops to recall the principles and rules of conduct hitherto laid down in their councils, circulars, and pastoral letters, especially that of the 22nd of September, 1875. Then are quoted the obligations of electors as laid down in the 9th decree of the Fourth Synod of Quebec, calling upon pastors to instruct them, making them understand that the same law which confers upon citizens the right of voting, strictly obliges them to give their vote when required. The main part of the body of the letter is as follows:

In 1872 we considered it necessary to put you on your guard against the dangers of the Catholic Liberal doctrine. To that end the Fourth Synod made known to you in the very few words of the Sovereign Pontiff the character and fatal consequences of that chief error of modern times. Finally, our pastoral letter of the 22nd of September, 1875, dwelt at greater length upon the same subject, and warned you once again of the danger that beset you. This pastoral, submitted by one of our body to the Sovereign Pontiff himself, won for us words of praise, and encouragement from the immortal Pius IX. Unfortunately, however, and contrary to our intention, some have understood this document, not as a mere statement of principles, but as invading the domain of persons and political parties. Our intention was to set before you the true doctrine of the constituting and the rights of the Church; the rights and duties of the clergy in society; the obligations of the Catholic press, and the sanctity that surrounds an oath. This was our purpose then, and this only is our purpose now. Herein we do not follow the example of the Holy See, which while it condemns the errors of Catholic Liberalism, abstains from pointing out persons or political parties. There does not exist any pontifical document containing the condemnation of any political party whatsoever. All the condemnations that have hitherto been issued by that venerable authority are directed solely against Catholic Liberals and their principles; and it is in this sense that the brief address by the Holy Father to one of our body in September, 1876, is to be understood by all. Wherefore, following the example of the Sovereign Pontiff and the wise rule of our Fourth Synod, we leave it to each man to decide for himself in conscience and in the sight of God who the individuals are who are liable to these condemnations, no matter what the political party may be to which they belong.

and the real when the Chieftain. If archangel, then it must be "as fallen." He tossed to and fro like without a rudder. His utterer thick; his compliments to the la a snack of lewdness; he talked ole; he was coarse, slangy and tive. One political opponent was animal," another was a "whipper," a third was a "Parliamentilla." Men looked at each other amazement. Could it be possible this was the distinguished states whom they had been paying han twenty three long years? Could possible that this was their own d Alas! it was only too true; and ens, and scores, and hundreds the ed homewards, shame-faced and and, long before the chieftain clo audience of five thousand had d down to as many hundreds. Wh the great chieftain no Conservat yet told us, but many have been I say that it was an insult to the p to the country to bring such a t the platform. The Conservative gin, it is safe to say, will neve gather in such numbers to do h Sir John Macdonald. In Elgin events the spell of his enchant broken.—St. Thomas Journal.

A Scandalous Exhibition.

The effect of too much Famil on Sir John A. Macdonald at St. called forth the following true marks from the *Home Journal*:

"When a representative man forward either to propound a poli justify his public actions, whe volunteers his services or presents on the invitation of his party, pected that he will at least not l of overstepping the line of propo good manners; that he will ex bility of act, chasteness of spe common respect for public ac and feeling. It is at least dema him that his appearance shall marked by the significant effe intoxication, the loss of self-con gross breaches upon the propriety occasion. But when the chief of and intelligent party, upon an when he could have rendered s the moral improvement and ele his country, utters words his frie not repeat, and act in a ma friends dare not describe and catify, it is a cause of saddest lament.

We dare say Sir John won given a similar exhibition at the l Tory Demonstration had it not b he (Sir John) did not wish to b Roe by-law.

Cartwright's Respects to Sir

UNREALIZED HOPES.

Mr. Cartwright in addressing a coe audience said: And, gentlemen, what is a muc antier thing, in all the great asse we have addressed, so far as I ca lest, we have not seen one dro disorderly character among the crowds. (Loud cheers.) I on that Sir John Macdonald can same thing for the crowds who b seemed to hear him; and I most ly hope that the crowds who have ble to meet him have been able as much for Sir John Macdonald hear and laughter.)

HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR IT.

If you ask me how I account f of his ability and experience bring ward charges at once to baseless, refuted, and so damaging to In can only say that I have always ed, and this would seem to conf suspicions, that Sir John M knew really very little of the d-ta own Administration, either bec was wholly engrossed in atten mere party tactics, or possibly was at times oblivious of all that around him.—Tisler, Oct. 19th.



## POLITICAL CLIPS.

### SIR JOHN INSULTS HIS JEWISH CONSTITUENTS.

Sir John Macdonald is never tired of insulting a very large and respectable class of the community—the Jews. Whenever he wishes to make a more than usually opprobrious comparison he refers to them, and in a way we believe they will resent when they have the opportunity. Only the other day at Chatham, when speaking of the Neebing Hotel, purchased by the Government—a transaction he wished to characterize as a piece of the most flagrant trickery and rascality—he used the following language, which we clip from the report of his speech as given in the *London Free Press*, a journal that supports him: “The Neebing Hotel fraud in connection with the Kamisistiquia land job was also referred to, and the speaker (Sir John) mentioned by the way that the cuts in the newspapers were correct pictures of the structure. He said ‘It was like the Jew’s razor; it was not made to shave, but to sell.’” On the floor of Parliament as well as on the stump, Sir John indulges in such sneers, which are needlessly insulting and uncalled for. Such manners are indeed pretty in the man who assumes to be the very pink of the Party of Gentlemen.—*Hamilton Times*.

### CHOICE LANGUAGE.

In his recent speech at St. Thomas, Sir John Macdonald alluded as follows to Hon. Mr. Mills: “There was a great deal more in the speech, but he had not time to dissect the little animal. He would tell them a story however. At the time of the Anglin scandal it was found that there were some thirty of the Ministerial supporters in a similar scrape, and he himself was charged with having acted unconstitutionally. Mr. Mills came to him in the lobby of the House one day and said that he gave fair notice if any move were made against them that it would be retaliated. His answer to Mr. Mills was to do his best or his worst, or to be plainer, if ladies and clergymen were not present he might say that his reply was to ‘Go to h—.’” A statesman in England who could descend to such disgusting ribald profanity as the above, would be driven from public life by the universal scorn and the sense of self-respect of the whole people, irrespective of party; but in Canada we are asked to place such a man at the head of the Government of the country.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

Stouffville, recently incorporated, has been holding a political meeting on its own account. Among the speakers was Mr. Dymond, who apostrophized Mr. Macdonald as follows:

“Man of the wandering foot and weary breast,  
When wilt thou flee away and be at rest?”

### What Ailed the Great Chieftain?

It is a question which every Conservative present at last Friday’s demonstration should honestly ask himself. What ailed the great chieftain? It is also a question which he should honestly try to answer. So much has been said and sang in praise of Sir John A. Macdonald by the party of which he is the head, his qualities as a public man and a distinguished statesman have been so loudly extolled, that opponents as well as friends were willing to concede him a high place on the roll of Canada’s honorable men. And the laudations of the gentlemen who had preceded him on the platform only heightened the already high expectations of the large and respectable mass of people who had gathered in from all sections of the surrounding country to see and hear for themselves the great Conservative chieftain. With one single exception, the burden of all the speeches was praise to Sir John A. Macdonald. Hon. William Macdougall alone abstained from playing the game of sycophant, —

## That Abandoned Man:

Of all the political renegades known to the people of Canada, William Macdougall is the most contemptible. This is shown by the fact that although he was discarded by Sir John, whom he afterwards styled a traitor not only to the Sovereign of the Dominion, but to the people of the North West; and guilty of treason to union, progress, freedom and civilization in every province of the Dominion, he is now found the most servile of Sir John’s dunkees at all his picnics. No one possessed of the smallest particle of self respect could be guilty of acts he is charged with. He has acted the part of an “abandoned coward” and wounded the feelings of the living by assailing the revered dead. The conduct of this man is very fully shown by the *London Advertiser*, who says that “William Macdougall, has been again guilty at East Durham, of the flagrant indecency of trying to wound the living by assailing the dead. Fortunately, there is no fear of the memory of any of Canada’s illustrious sons, whether living or dead, sufferings from any attacks ‘the abandoned man’ can make. Mr. Macdougall is perhaps the most unpopular man in Canada. Despised by Reformers—he is held in equal contempt by Conservatives, who rightly regard him as a Swiss mercenary willing to carry his sword wherever he can make most by it. He is said to exact and receive his fee for speaking, in hard cash, before each picnic. The meanest of the work is always portioned out to him, and is done apparently *con amore*. The ‘abandoned man’ should be hissed off every platform he presumes to degrade by his presence.”—*Berlin Telegraph*.

## The Hard Times Disappearing.

“His best friend deserting him,” is the latest cartoon in *Grip*. It represents a dilapidated figure with “The Hard Times,” inscribed upon his back, trudging off with his stick and bundle, while in the foreground stands Sir John Macdonald lugubriously crying, “Stay, O stay! till after the general elections.” From his coat-tail pocket protrudes a parcel of documents endorsed “Opposition triumph—The Government responsible for the hard times.” Rising over a hill appears the sun with “Coming Prosperity” written on his happy face. The cartoon is well conceived and places the political quack in the proper light before the country. In another column there appears the following squib:

### JOHN A.’S TROUBLE.

Oh, Hard Times, do not go away!  
Stay by me till election day;  
Thou art my tactics and my friend,  
My hopes for power on thee depend!

Sir John knows perfectly well that returning prosperity will make the people so busy that they will have neither the time nor the wish to meddle with politics, and that the only hope his party has for a speedy return to power is to influence popular opinion—always excitable during times of depression—against the Government and trade upon its irrational passions and unfounded prejudices. Truly, this is noble work for an enlightened Statesman! We venture to say there is not another man in the Empire who claims the title of “Right Honorable,” who would stoop to such employment.—*Hamilton Times*.

## WAR NEWS.

### GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

RETREAT OF ISMAIL PASHA INTO RUSSIAN TERRITORY—50,000 RUSSIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED ALREADY—FIGHTING BE-

General Teirst, formerly in the American army and now correspondent of the *New York Times*, has been expelled from Roumania by the Russian authorities because he served in the Turkish army during the Crimean war.

The Russians have contracted a series of railways in Bulgaria. The main line will run from Sofia to Smyrna, with branches to Plevna and Tirnova. The passage of the Danube will be by ferry boats.

### THE RUSSIAN POSITION:

General Heymann is advancing on Erzeroum. Kars is surrounded and negotiations for its surrender have been opened. The Russian headquarters are now at Yezinkoi. General Lazaroff is marching against Imaïl Pasha.

The Czarewitsch is pushing forward against Ragrad, leaving a corps to operate against Rustchuk.

Russia has ordered the mobilization of all Cossacks not in active service, amounting to ninety-one regiments.

### TURKEY’S CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The Turkish journals *Fakih* and *Turquit* insist upon the fact that England and Austria have sounded the *Czar* and the Sultan in regard to the prospect of mediation leading to a satisfactory peace. The *Czar*, it is said, lent a favourable ear to the proposals. The Sultan, however, declared that the war must be continued at all hazards unless two points have been previously secured beyond all doubt—*the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire*. Under no other conditions, his Majesty added, could Turkey assent to an armistice. An arrangement upon any other basis would assuredly fail. The *Turquit* add that the Sultan is firmly resolved faithfully to uphold the constitution, under which all desirable reforms can be carried out.

### THE TURKISH POSITION.

The Porte accuses the Russians of violating the accepted neutrality of the signs of the red cross and the red crescent, and firing upon ambulances removing wounded Turks from the battle field.

On receiving information of Mukhtar’s defeat Ismaïl Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Igdyr to the heights of Zov, near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating Russian territory.

On Saturday forty Turkish soldiers, chiefly Anatolians, deserted Osman Pasha’s camp, at Plevna, and came to Simnitsa under escort. They declare they deserted because there is so little food in Plevna that the men only got a pound of bread in twenty-four hours. There were 180,000 men in Plevna who could only be made to surrender by hunger.

The Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable defences at Plevna. Sickens is comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for the oxen and horses.

Six thousand provision carts are on the road to Plevna. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarians, and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna.

The Porte charges that the Cossacks and Bulgarians sacked and buried the town of Isor, and subjected the inhabitants to cruel treatment.

Mukhtar Pasha is safe. He occupies a strong position at the Yenikoi, west of Soghianlu Dagh. Ismaïl Pasha’s retreat and junction with Mukhtar is seriously menaced.

### ROUMANIANS REPULSED AT PLEVNA.

A Russian official despatch detailing Friday’s attack upon the second Grevitza redoubt before Plevna says:—

At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremost battalions leaped into the trenches and vainly endeavoured to carry

resumes the reasons why he could not at that time put salt on their tails. (Loud laughter.) The third paragraph goes on to show in detail what "stepped to the lips in corruption" means, used from one public man to another, and that it is rather a complimentary phrase than otherwise. Then he goes on to dilate on the advantages to the old Reformers of Canada of Sir Francis Hincks going into the Government, to deliver them from the tyranny of George Brown and THE GLOBE, and on the immense rally there would be around him—as in the general election of 1872, for instance. (Laughter.) Then follows a lecture on the best way to keep in power, which I think my honourable friend the Premier might take a lesson from. Then there is a general valedictory to myself, and a summary of the qualifications of Sir Francis Hincks. In truth, it is really a long argument to show that Sir Francis Hincks was a real Reform leader, and an unanswerable proof, in six pages, that Sir John, when he denied that I stated the exact fact when I said that I objected to Sir Francis Hincks because he was not a Reform leader, was making a statement precisely as valuable as when he told Lord Dufferin on his honour and his fealty as a sworn Minister of the Crown that he was absolutely innocent of all the things laid to his charge by my honourable friend the Postmaster-General. (Hear, hear.) Now, I will tell you the reason why I did not use that letter before. I waited Sir John Macdonald to make that charge in the House of Commons, where there were men around us who know every incident and fact connected with the matter, I had intended myself to have made use of these men to have refuted him as I have to-day. But I waited in vain all last session; and though he was challenged again and again to make good the statements he had made on public platforms, he sat dumb. As he has again repeated that slander, though I have so far spared him the publication of the details of that letter, I say again, let him, if he dare, deny the authenticity of this letter or the correctness of the statement I have made, and you will have an opportunity of judging of just how truthful a man our ex-Premier is.

#### FORTHCOMING FACTS.

If I did support Sir John Macdonald in 1863, I supported him when his cause was desperate, when every man with a gleam of political sagacity knew that he had not a chance of bringing back a dozen members from Ontario at the general election in 1864. When I left him, remember it was in the zenith of his power, when if he had exercised common prudence he would not in all human likelihood have been dislodged from the position he occupied in 1869 and 1870 for many years. It was at that time that I chose, publicly and openly, to withdraw my support and allegiance from him. Now, of all these things I purpose speaking, and perhaps in some detail in my own county, among those who know both of us best, and who will decide again, as they have done before, what amount of credence is to be put in me and what amount in Sir John Macdonald. I promise that when in my own county I have occasion to deal with this matter, I will give Sir John Macdonald what he little cares to hear, and what he never manages by any chance to utter—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. (Loud cheers.)

#### Pastoral of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec.

##### THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ELECTORS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—The new joint pastoral letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec in elections was read in the Roman Catholic Churches of this city to-day. The pastoral is not very lengthy, and occupies about half an ordinary newspaper column. It commences by stating that the important events that have occurred and the many various difficulties that have arisen since the date of the last general election, oblige the Bishops to re-

party; but in Canada we are asked to place such a man at the head of the Government of the country. —*Ottawa Free Press*.

Stouffville, recently incorporated, has been holding a political meeting on its own account. Among the speakers was Mr. Dymond, who apostrophized Mr. Macdougall as follows:

"Man of the wandering foot and weary heart, When wilt thou flee away and be at rest?"

#### What Ailed the Great Chieftain?

It is a question which every Conservative present at last Friday's demonstration should honestly ask himself. What ailed the great chieftain? It is also a question which he should honestly try to answer. So much has been said and sang in praise of Sir John A. Macdonald by the party of which he is the head, his qualities as a public man and a distinguished statesman have been so loudly extolled, that opponents as well as friends were willing to concede him a high place on the roll of Canada's honorable men. And the laudations of the gentlemen who had preceded him on the platform only heightened the already high expectations of the large and respectable mass of people who had gathered in from all sections of the surrounding country to see and hear for themselves the great Conservative chieftain. With one single exception, the burden of all the speeches was praise to Sir John A. Macdonald. Hon. William Macdougall alone abstained from playing the role of sycophant, —at least Sir John was not always on his tongue; he found something else to say than that Sir John Macdonald was the country's "all in all." Were one to believe even half that was said of the chieftain by Messrs. Wood, Plumb, Hawkins, Carling, and the chairman, one could hardly accord him lower rank than archangel. But what a contrast between the ideal and the real when the Chieftain arose! If archangel, then it must be "archangel fallen." He tossed to and fro like a boat without a rudder. His utterance was thick; his compliments to the ladies had a smack of lewdness; he talked in a circle; he was coarse, slangy and vindictive. One political opponent was "little animal," another was a "whipper-snapper," a third was a "Parliamentary gorilla." Men looked at each other in blank amazement. Could it be possible that this was the distinguished statesman to whom they had been paying homage for twenty three long years? Could it be possible that this was their own John A? Alas! it was only too true; and by dozens, and scores, and hundreds they trooped homewards, shame-faced and silent; and, long before the chieftain closed, the audience of five thousand had dwindled down to as many hundreds. What ailed the great chieftain no Conservative has yet told us, but many have been heard to say that it was an insult to the party and to the country to bring such a man on the platform. The Conservatives of Elgin, it is safe to say, will never again gather in such numbers to do honor to Sir John Macdonald. In Elgin at all events the spell of his enchantment is broken. —*St. Thomas Journal*.

#### A Scandalous Exhibition.

The effect of too much Family Proof on Sir John A. Macdonald at St. Thomas called forth the following truthful remarks from the *Home Journal*:

"When a representative man comes forward either to propound a policy or to justify his public actions, whether he volunteers his services or presents himself on the invitation of his party, it is expected that he will at least not be guilty of overstepping the line of propriety and good manners; that he will exhibit sobriety of act, chasteness of speech, and common respect for public sentiment and feeling. It is at least demanded of him that his appearance shall not be marked by the significant effect of intoxication, the loss of self-control, and gross breaches upon the proprieties of the occasion. But when the chief of a great and intelligent party, upon an occasion when he could have rendered service to the moral improvement and elevation of

appears the sun with 'Coming Prosperity' written on his happy face. The cartoon is well conceived and places the political quack in the proper light before the country. In another column there appears the following squib:

#### JOHN A.'S TROUBLE.

Oh, Hard Times, do not go away!  
Stay by me till election day;  
Thou art my tactics and my friend,  
My hopes for power on thee depend!

Sir John knows perfectly well that turning prosperity will make the people so busy that they will have neither the time nor the wish to meddle with politics, and that the only hope his party has for a speedy return to power is to influence popular opinion—always excitable during times of depression—against the Government and trade upon its irrational passions and unfounded prejudices. Truly, this is noble work for an enlightened Statesman! We venture to say there is not another man in the Empire who claims the title of "Right Honorable," who would stoop to such employment. —*Hamilton Times*.

## WAR NEWS.

### GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

RETREAT OF ISMAIL PASHA INTO RUSSIAN TERRITORY—60,000 RUSSIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED ALREADY—FIGHTING BEFORE PLEVNA RECOMMENCED—HUNGER IN OSMAN PASHA'S RANKS—KARS SURROUNDED AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR ITS SURRENDER OPENED—SULAIMAN PASHA IN RETREAT UPON RASGRAD—A NEW INTERIOR LINE OF DEFENCES BUILT IN PLEVNA—FURTHER PROVISIONS ON THE ROAD—ALL NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED TO QUIT—THE CAZAREVITCH PUSHING FORWARD—21,000 MONTENEGRINS FAMINE STRICKEN—CONTINUATION OF WAR FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR TURKEY—ALL THE COSACKS TO BE MOBILIZED.

#### IMPORTANT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

On Sunday the 14th inst., the Russians had completed preparation for an important forward movement, and on Monday morning commenced a heavy cannonade on the key of the Turkish position. In the afternoon Gen. Heyman, with 19,000 men, carried this position by assault, and this successful advance of his cut the Turkish army in two. Mukhtar Pasha's centre and left found refuge under cover of the fortifications of Kars, but only after terrible losses. The Turkish right was surrounded and forced to surrender, with thirty-two guns and a large quantity of material. Seven Pashas are among the prisoners. It is estimated that the Russians captured in Monday's battle thirty-two battalions of Turks, four brigades of artillery, one hundred officers, and two thousand horses. A son of the Circassian Chief Schamyl and Mensa Pasha were killed. The Turkish loss is estimated at 16,000, besides stores. The Russian force at Ardahan, which has been kept in check by Mukhtar rather than by any effective opposing force, will not remain idle any longer. Thus with one blow all the advantages gained by the Turks during the summer have disappeared. Unless the weather and the extreme difficulty of supplying the Russian army interfere, a march upon Erzeroum may be tried again this year. Mukhtar says his loss is only 8,000, and claims that a regiment and a half of his own cavalry and four battalions of infantry were destroyed. He attributes the defeat to the Russian reinforcements and their two hundred guns.

#### THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

A correspondent reports the Russian route of communication from Gurguzo to Simnizta almost impassable. The sides of the road are lined with skeletons of horses and cattle. The mud in Simnizta renders walking impossible. Half of the inhabitants and a large portion of the military have the Danube fever, typhus or dysentery. The bridge across the Danube is very shaky. The Gurguzo and Simnizta positions are each under

On Saturday forty Turkish soldiers, chiefly Anatolians, deserted Osman Pasha's camp, at Plevna, and came to Simnizta under escort. They declare they deserted because there is so little food in Plevna that the men only got a pound of bread in twenty-four hours. There were 180,000 men in Plevna who could only be made to surrender by hunger.

The Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable defences at Plevna. Sickiness is comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for the oxen and horses.

Six thousand provision carts are on the road to Plevna. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarians, and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna.

The Porte charges that the Cosacks and Bulgarians sacked and buried the Town of Isor, and subjected the inhabitants to cruel treatment.

Mukhtar Pasha is safe. He occupies a strong position at the Yenikoi, west of Soghianlu Dagh. Ismail Pasha's retreat and junction with Mukhtar is seriously menaced.

#### ROUMANIANS REPULSED AT PLEVNA.

A Russian official despatch detailing Friday's attack upon the second Gurguzta redoubt before Plevna says:—

At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremost battalions leaped into the trenches and vainly endeavoured to carry the redoubt. They remained an hour in the trenches, which gave rise to the premature report of its capture. The Roumanians then withdrew with a loss of two officers and two hundred men killed, twenty officers and 767 men wounded.

#### AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

The steamer J. B. Walker, with \$2,000,000 worth of munitions of war for Turkey, sailed from New Haven Ct., on Tuesday.

A Russian prince in Chicago has been entering into contracts there for food for the Russian army. Arms have also been ordered in America.

MONTENEGRO.—The inhabitants of Wassoivich, District of Montenegro, numbering 21,000, are famine stricken.

THE LATE SIEGE AND DEFENCE OF PLEVNA.—NOTHING SIMILAR IN MODERN HISTORY.

Military men, says the *Telegraph*, will not fail to be struck by the large development of held works in the present struggle as applied to positions. There is nothing similar in modern history, except the examples furnished by the American civil war; for Wellington's lines in Portugal, and Soult's on the French frontier, were not of the same character. In order to find another parallel we must go back to the days of Villars and Marlborough. It was the occupation, entrenchment, and superb defence of Plevna which frustrated the mighty Russian invasion, and has now placed the name of Osman Pasha on the roll of distinguished captains. His perception of the value of the position, the energy and rapidity with which he converted an open town into a formidable fortress, the coolness and courage with which he has resisted a long bombardment and a desperate assault, and his just appreciation of the exact moment at which to abandon the defensive and deliver an attack, establish him as a commander of no ordinary capacity.

The military correspondent of *Le Temps* says that at the last battle before Plevna the Russian soldiers were loud in their praises of the wonderful bravery of the Turks. The colonel of an artillery regiment told him that his guns were cutting down the Turks in hundreds, but they bravely held on and showed no signs of giving way under the fire directed against them. A Russian soldier turned round to the officer and said:—"When our Czar is in Plevna he certainly ought to give some crosses of the order of St. George to those brave men."

## NOTICE.



and the statements he had made" on public platforms, he sat dumb. As he as again repeated that slander, though have so far spared him the publication of the details of that letter, I say again, if him, if he dare, deny the authenticity of this letter or the correctness of the tatement I have made, and you will have in opportunity of judging of just how ruthless a man our ex-Premier is.

FORTHCOMING FACTS.

If I did support Sir John Macdonald in 1863, I supported him when his cause was desperate, when every man with a gleam of political sagacity knew that he had not a chance of bringing back a dozen members from Ontario at the general election in 1864. When I left him, remember it was in the zenith of his power, when if he had exercised common prudence he would not in all human likelihood have been dislodged from the position he occupied in 1869 and 1870 for many years. It was at that time that I chose, publicly and openly, to withdraw my support and allegiance from him. Now, of all these things I purpose speaking, and perhaps in some detail in my own country, among those who know both of us best, and who will decide again, as they have done before, what amount of reidence is to be put in me and what amount in Sir John Macdonald. I promise that when in my own country I have occasion to deal with this matter, I will give Sir John Macdonald what he little cares to hear, and what he never manages by any chance to utter—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. (Loud cheers.)

Pastor of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ELECTORS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—The new joint pastoral letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec in elections, was read in the Roman Catholic Churches of this city to-day. The pastoral is not very lengthy, and occupies out about half an ordinary newspaper column. It commences by stating that the important events that have occurred and the many various difficulties that have arisen since the date of the last general election, oblige the Bishops to recall the principles and rules of conduct hitherto laid down in their councils, circulars, and pastoral letters, especially that of the 22nd of September, 1875. Then are quoted the obligations of electors as laid down in the 9th decree of the Fourth Synod of Quebec, calling upon pastors to instruct them, making them understand that the same law which governs upon citizens the right of voting, strictly obliges them to give their vote when required. The main part of the body of the letter is as follows:

In 1872 we considered it necessary to put you under guard against the dangers of the Catholic liberal doctrines. To that end our Fifth Synod made known to you in the very few words of the sovereign Pontiff the character and fatal consequences of that chief error of modern times. Finally, our pastoral letter of the 22nd of September, 1875, dwelt at greater length upon the same subject, and warned you once again of the danger that beset you. This pastoral, submitted by one of our body to the Sovereign Pontiff, and himself, won for us words of praise and encouragement from the immortal Pius IX. Unfortunately, however, and contrary to our intention, some have understood this document, not as a mere statement of principles, but as invading the domain of persons and political parties. Our intention was to set before you the true doctrine concerning the constitution and the rights of the church; she rights and duties of the clergy in society; the obligations of the Catholic press, and the sanctity that surrounds an oath. This only was our purpose then, and this only is our purpose now. Herein we do not follow the example of the Holy See, which, while it condemns the errors of Catholic Liberalism, abstains from pointing out persons or political parties. There does not exist any pontifical document containing the condemnation of any political party whatsoever. All the condemnations that have hitherto been issued by that venerable authority are directed solely against Catholic Liberals and their principles; and it is in this sense that the brief address by the Holy Father to one of our body in September, 1876, is to be understood by all. Wherefore, following the example of the sovereign Pontiff and the wise rule of our Fourth Synod, we leave it to each man to decide for himself his conscience and in the sight of God who individuals are who are liable to these condemnations, no matter what the political party may be to which they belong.

hardly accord him lower rank than archangel. But what a contrast between the ideal and the real when the Chieftain arose! If archangel, then it must be "archangel fallen." He tossed to and fro like a boat without a rudder. His utterance was thick; his compliments to the ladies had a smack of lewdness; he talked in a circle; he was coarse, slangy and vindictive. One political opponent was "little animal," another was a "whipper-snapper," a third was a "Parliamentary gorilla." Men looked at each other in blank amazement. Could it be possible that this was the distinguished statesman to whom they had been paying homage for twenty-three long years? Could it be possible that this was their own John A? Alas! it was only too true; and by dozens, and scores, and hundreds they trooped homewards, shame-faced and silent; and long before the chieftain closed, the audience of five thousand had dwindled down to as many hundreds. What ailed the great chieftain now? Conservative has yet told us, but many have been heard to say that it was an insult to the party and to the country to bring such a man on the platform. The Conservatives of Elgin, it is safe to say, will never again gather in such numbers to do honor to Sir John Macdonald. In Elgin at all events the spell of his enchantment is broken.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

A Scandalous Exhibition.

The effect of too much Family Proof on Sir John A. Macdonald at St. Thomas called forth the following truthful remarks from the *Home Journal*:

"When a representative man comes forward either to propound a policy or to justify his public actions, whether he volunteers his services or presents himself on the invitation of his party, it is expected that he will at least not be guilty of overstepping the line of propriety and good manners; that he will exhibit sobriety of act, chasteness of speech, and common respect for public sentiment and feeling. It is at least demanded of him that his appearance shall not be marked by the significant effect of intoxication, the loss of self-control, and gross breaches upon the proprieties of the occasion. But when the chief of a great and intelligent party, upon an occasion when he could have rendered service to the moral improvement and elevation of his country, utters words his friends dare not repeat, and act in a manner his friends dare not describe and cannot justify, it is a cause of saddest lamentation."

We dare say Sir John would have given a similar exhibition at the Napanee Tory Demonstration had it not been that he (Sir John) did not wish to break the *Roe* by-law.

Cartwright's Respects to Sir John.

UNREALIZED HOPES.

Mr. Cartwright in addressing his Syncoe audience said:

And, gentlemen, what is a much pleasanter thing, in all the great assemblages we have addressed, so far as I can recollect, we have not seen one drunken or disorderly character among those vast crowds. (Loud cheer.) I only hope that Sir John Macdonald can say the same thing for the crowds who have assembled to hear him; and I most sincerely hope that the crowds who have assembled to meet him have been able to say as much for Sir John Macdonald. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR IT.

If you ask me how I account for a man of his ability and experience bringing forward charges at once so useless, so easily refuted, and so damaging to himself, I can only say that I have always suspected, and this would seem to confirm my suspicions, that Sir John Macdonald knew really very little of the details of his own Administration, either because he was wholly engrossed in attending to mere party tactics, or possibly that he was at times oblivious of all that passed around him.—*Tiscr, Oct. 19th.*

ROAD.—ALL NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED TO QUIT.—THE CAZAREWITCH PUSHING FORWARD.—21,000 MONTENEGRINS FAMINE STRICKEN.—NOTIONS OF WAR FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR TURKEY.—ALL THE COSSACKS TO BE MOBILIZED.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

On Sunday the 14th inst., the Russians had completed preparation for an important forward movement, and on Monday morning commenced a heavy cannonade on the key of the Turkish position. In the afternoon Gen. Hagen, with 10,000 men, carried this position by assault, and this successful advance of his cut the Turkish army in two. Moukhtar Pasha's centre and left found refuge under cover of the fortifications of Kars, but only after terrible losses. The Turkish right was surrounded and forced to surrender, with thirty-two guns and a large quantity of material. Seven Pashas are among the prisoners. It is estimated that the Russians captured in Monday's battle thirty-two battalions of Turks, four brigades of artillery, one hundred officers, and two thousand horses. A son of the Circassian Chief Schamyl and Moussa Pasha were killed. The Turkish loss is estimated at 16,000, besides stores. The Russian force at Ardahan, which has been kept in check by Mukhtar rather than by any effective opposing force, will not remain idle any longer. Thus with one blow all the advantages gained by the Turks during the summer have disappeared. Unless the weather and the extreme difficulty of supplying the Russian army interfere, a march upon Erzerum may be tried again this year. Moukhtar says his loss is only 800, and claims that a regiment and a half of his own cavalry and four battalions of infantry were destroyed. He attributes the defeat to the Russian reinforcements and their two hundred guns.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

A correspondent reports the Russian route of communication from Guirgevo to Simnizta almost impassable. The sides of the road are lined with skeletons of horses and cattle. The mud in Simnizta renders walking impossible. Half of the inhabitants and a large portion of the military have the Danube fever, typhus or dysentery. The bridge across the Danube is very shaky. The Guirgevo and Simnizta railway is progressing very slowly. Work on the barracks and hospitals also moves slowly.

Within the last six weeks the Russians in Asia have raised 40,000 fresh troops. The Russians before Plevna received reinforcements of 10,000.

SIMNITZA, Oct. 20.—Rain is now falling heavily with every appearance of continuing. The roads are almost impassable. Never anything like it at Balaklava.

The Russians have 70,000 before Kars. Moukhtar Pasha's army at the time of the battle contained only 40,000, including fourteen battalions from Kars. The Ottoman field army lost a third of its strength. After the garrison of Kars is completed, but few battalions will be left to form the nucleus of a relief force at Erzerum. The Grand Duke Michael can safely leave 40,000 before Kars, and with the remainder push toward Erzerum.

A Russian contractor informs the Grand Duke that material for iron huts ordered in England have been confiscated as contraband of war by the British Government.

A Russian semi-official journal reports 52,534 Russians killed and wounded to Oct. 11th.

PORDEEN, Oct. 19.—The Czar told the general staff on Wednesday that he and all the members of the Imperial family would remain with the army. He concluded:—"I myself, will care for the wants of the army, and, if necessary, all Russia will, as once before, take up arms."

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—An Imperial ukase was promulgated to-day, ordering the foot and horse artillery of the reserve to be placed on a war footing.

The steamer J. B. Walker, with \$2,000,000 worth of munitions of war for Turkey, sailed from New Haven Ct., on Tuesday.

A Russian prince in Chicago has been entering into contracts there for food for the Russian army. Arms have also been ordered in America.

MONTENEGRO.—The inhabitants of Wassioich, District of Montenegro, numbering 21,000, are famine stricken.

THE LATE SIEGE AND DEFENCE OF PLEVNA.—SOMETHING SIMILAR IN MODERN HISTORY.

Military men, says the *Telegraph*, will not fail to be struck by the large development of field works in the present struggle as applied to positions. There is nothing similar in modern history, except the examples furnished by the American civil war; for Wellington's lines in Portugal, and Soult's on the French frontier, were not of the same character. In order to find another parallel we must go back to the days of Villars and Marlborough. It was the occupation, entrenchment, and superb defence of Plevna which frustrated the mighty Russian invasion, and has now placed the name of Osman Pasha on the roll of distinguished captains. His perception of the value of the position, the energy and rapidity with which he converted an open town into a formidable fortress, the coolness and courage with which he has resisted a long bombardment and a desperate assault, and his just appreciation of the exact moment at which to abandon the defensive and deliver an attack, establish him as a commander of no ordinary capacity.

The military correspondent of *Le Temps* says that at the last battle before Plevna the Russian soldiers were loud in their praises of the wonderful bravery of the Turks. The colonel of an artillery regiment told him that his guns were cutting down the Turks in hundreds, but they bravely held on and showed no signs of giving way under the fire directed against them. A Russian soldier turned round to the officer and said:—"When our Czar is in Plevna he certainly ought to give some crosses of the order of St. George to those brave men."

NOTICE.

TO LET.

A BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

With Garden attached.

On Bridge St., in Town of Napanee,

Next to residence of W. A. Reeve.

Possession Given Immediately.

SIDNEY WARNER,

Wilton, P. C.

Oct. 15th, 1877.

25-3in.



CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.

Authorized Discount on American Invoices until further notice 3 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner.



NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of July next, Shippers on Exporters of goods, by Vessel, Railway, or any other conveyance to any country or place, outside of the Dominion of Canada, must make export entries verified by oath at the Custom House, with particular of quantity and value, under a penalty not exceeding \$50, and no clearance will be granted to any vessel until the said entries are made and verified.

J. BENSON, Collector.

Custom House, Napanee June 25th, 1877.

At Abandoned Man:

political reregades known to of Canada, William Macdougall most contemptible. This is the fact that although he was by Sir John, whom he after a traitor not only to the Dominion, but to the North West; and guilty of union, progress, freedom and in every province of the he is now found the most ser- John's flunkies at all his pic one possessed of: the smallest self respect could be guilty of harged with. He has acted an "abandoned coward" and he feelings of the living by as- revered dead. The conduct a is very fully shown by the advertiser, who says that Macdougall, has been again East Durham, of the flagrant of trying to wound the living ng the dead. Fortunately, fear of the memory of any of lustrious sons, whether living offerings from any attacks "the man" can make. Mr. Mac- perhaps the most unpopular nada. Despised by Reformers d in equal contempt by Con- who rightly regard him as a reeuary willing to carry his rever he can make most by it- to exact and receive his fee for in hard cash, before each pic- meanest of the work is always out to him, and is done appar- more. The "abandoned man" hissed off every platform he o degrade by his presence."— legraph.

ard Times Disappearing.

st friend deserting him," is the on in Grip. It represents a l figure with "The Hard scried upon his back, trudging is stick and bundle, while in ound stands Sir John Macdoug- ously crying, "Stay, O stay! e general elections." From l pocket protrudes a parcel of endorsed "Opposition trump- e Government responsible for imes." Rising over a hill ap- sun with "Coming Prosperity" his happy face. The cartoon eceived and places the political he proper light before the coun- nother column there appears ng squib:

JOHN A.'S TROUBLE.  
d Times, do not go away!  
me till election day;  
t my tactics and my friend,  
is for power on thee depend!  
u knows perfectly well that re-  
operty will make the people  
at they will have neither the  
he wish to meddle with politi-  
hat the only hope his party has  
dy return to power is to influ-  
lar opinion—always excitable  
ies of depression against the  
ent and trade upon its irrational  
and unfounded prejudices.  
is is noble work for an enlight-  
tesman! We venture to say  
not another man in the Empire  
is the title of "Right Honor-  
o would stoop to such employ-  
amilton Times.

WAR NEWS.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

OF ISMAIL PASHA INTO RUSSIAN  
DRY—60,000 RUSSIANS KILLED  
UNDED ALREADY—FIGHTING BE-  
LEVNA BE-COMMENCED—HUNGER  
AN PASHA'S RANKS—KARS SUR-  
ED AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR ITS

General Teirst, formerly in the Ameri- can army and now correspondent of the New York Times, has been expelled from Roumania by the Russian authorities because he served in the Turkish army during the Crimean war.

The Russians have contracted for a series of railways in Bulgaria. The main line will run from Sistova to Plovdiv Studen, with branches to Plovdiv and Tirnova. The passage of the Danube will be by ferry boats.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION:

General Heymann is advancing on Erzeroum. Kars is surrounded and negotiations for its surrender have been opened. The Russian headquarters are now at Tezinkoi. General Lazaroff is marching against Imaïl Pasha.

The Czarewitch is pushing forward against Rasgrad, leaving a corps to operate against Rustchuk.

Russia has ordered the mobilization of all Cossacks not in active service, amounting to ninety-one regiments.

TURKEY'S CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The Turkish journals *Vakit* and *Tur- quit* insist upon the fact that England and Austria have sounded the Czar and the Sultan in regard to the prospect of mediation leading to a satisfactory peace. The Czar, it is said, lent a favourable ear to the proposals. The Sultan, however, declared that the war must be continued at all hazards unless two points have been previously secured beyond all doubt—the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. Under no other conditions, his Majesty added, could Turkey assent to an armistice. An arrangement upon any other basis would assuredly fail. The *Turquit* add that the Sultan is firmly resolved faithfully to uphold the constitution, under which all desirable reforms can be carried out.

THE TURKISH POSITION.

The Porte accuses the Russians of violating the accepted neutrality of the signs of the red cross and the red crescent, and firing upon ambulances removing wounded Turks from the battle field.

On receiving information of Mukhtar's defeat Ismaïl Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Igdyr to the heights of Zov, near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating Russian territory.

On Saturday forty Turkish soldiers, chiefly Anatolians, deserted Osman Pasha's camp, at Plevna, and came to Simnitza under escort. They declare they deserted because there is so little food in Plevna that the men only got a pound of bread in twenty-four hours. There were 180,000 men in Plevna who could only be made to surrender by hunger.

The Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable defences at Plevna. Sickness is comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for the oxen and horses.

Six thousand provision carts are on the road to Plevna. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarians, and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna.

The Porte charges that the Cossacks and Bulgarians sacked and buried the the Town of Isor, and subjected the inhabitants to cruel treatment.

Mukhtar Pasha is safe. He occupies a strong position at the Yenikoi, west of Sogianlu Dagh. Ismaïl Pasha's retreat and junction with Mukhtar is seriously menaced.

ROUMANIANS REPULSED AT PLEVNA.

A Russian official despatch detailing Friday's attack upon the second Grivitza redoubt before Plevna says:—

At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremost battalions leaped into the trenches and vainly endeavoured to carry the redoubt. They remained an hour in the trenches, which gave rise to the premature report of its capture. The

Important Notice.

22,000 WORTH OF  
New Bankrupt Stock,  
JUST ARRIVED AT  
MEAGHER'S.

Come and See. We are determined to sell Cheaper than can be bought in a regular way. Our prices are far below the Wholesale Price.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

COTTON AND WINCEY SHIRTINGS.

PRINTS AT 5s. A YARD.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Good Black Lustres at 15c. a yard.

Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Remarkably Cheap.

Mens' Long Boots, \$1.50, Worth, \$2.50.

Boys' Long Boots 70c. worth \$1.50.

200 OVERCOATS,

From \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Every Line of Goods to be sold below Cost.

Don't fail to call and inspect before making your purchases. 25-tf MEAGHER BROS.

UNION BAKERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I beg to call the attention of the public to the Union Bakery, where you will find always on hand an abundant stock of

Bread, Cake, Biscuit and Confectionery.

All orders promptly attended to. Wedding Cakes a speciality. Icing done in the neatest manner.

In addition to my Bakery, I will keep a general assortment of

Groceries on Hand,

SUCH AS

Tea, Sugar, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, Vinegar, & c.,

and the general wants of the public.

Remember the place, one door east, corner of Dundas and West streets, Napanee.

25 tf NEIL SHANNON.

F. BEZO'S  
RESTAURANT,

(Opposite the Tichborne House.)

Meals or lunch can be obtained on most reasonable terms. Board by the day or week.

FRUIT OR GROCERIES

Toys and Fancy Goods, and D. D. MALLORY'S CELEBRATED OYSTERS, Best in the Market.

25-tf. F. BEZO.

CAMPAIGN  
OPENED  
FOR 1878.

DOWNEY'S

ARE NOW SHOWING

Full Lines

IN

COLORÉD MERINOS,  
COLORÉD MERINOS,  
COLORÉD ATHOL CLOTHS,  
COLORÉD PERSON CORDS,  
COLORÉD BROCADES.

Full Lines in

BLACK LUSTRES,  
BLACK MERINOS,  
BLACK CASHMERES,  
BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS,  
BLACK PARAMATTAS,  
BLACK BARATHEDS,  
BLACK RUSSEL CORDS

Full Lines in

BLACK SILKS,  
COLORÉD SILKS,  
SILK VELVETS,  
VELVETEENS

Full Lines in

WINCEYS,  
FLANNELS,  
BLANKETS,  
RUGS,  
COTTONS,  
PRINTS.

Full Lines in

GLOVES,  
HOSIERY,  
CORSETS,  
SILK FRINGES,  
WOOL FRINGES,  
GALLOONS,  
BRAIDS

Full Lines in

SHAWLS,  
MANTLES,  
SKIRTS.

Full Lines in

MANTALASSE,  
BEAVERS,



From a general elections. From a pocket protrudes a parcel of endorsed "Opposition trump- Government responsible for nes." Rising over a hill ap- with "Coming Prosperity," his happy face. The cartoon eived and places the political e proper light before the coun- other column there appears g squib:

#### JOHN A.'S TROUBLE.

Times, do NOT go away! I till election day; my tactics and my friend, for power on the people! knows perfectly well that re- sperity will make the people t they will have neither the e wish to meddle with poli- at the only hope his party has y return to power is to indu- ar opinion—always excitable s of depression—against the t and trade upon its irrational and unfounded prejudices. is noble work for an enligh- sman! We venture to say t another man in the Empire t the title of "Right Honor- would stoop to such employ- milton Times.

## AR NEWS.

### RUSSIAN VICTORY.

OF ISMAIL PASHA INTO RUSSIAN (Y—40,000 RUSSIANS, KILLED NDED ALREADY—FIGHTING BE- YENA RECOMMENCED—HUNGER N PASHA'S RANKS—KARS SUR- AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR IT- ER OPENED—SULEIMAN PASHA AT UPON KASRAH—A NEW IN- LINE OF DEFENSES BUILT IN —FURTHER PROVISIONS ON THE LL NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED — THE CAZAREWICH PUSHING D—21,000 MONTENEGRINS FA- TACKEN—MONTIONS OF WAR E UNITED STATES FOR TURKEY— COSSACKS TO BE MOBILIZED.

#### ORTAN RUSSIAN VICTORY.

lay the 14th inst, the Russians cted preparation for an impor- ed movement, and on Monday menced a heavy cannonade of the Turkish position. In on Gen. Hanyan, with 10,000 ed this position by assault, and stut advance of his cut the Tur- y in two. Mukhtar Pasha's t found refuge under cover ifications of Kars but only after ses. The Turkish right was i and forced to surrender, with gans and a large quantity of Seven Pashes are among the It is estimated that the Rus- red in Monday's battle thirty- ons of Turks, four brigades of ne hundred officers, and two orses. A son of the Circassian myland Monssa Pasha were he Turkish loss is estimated at ides stored. The Russian force n, which has been kept in lukhtar rather than by any of osing force, will not remain nger. Thus with one blow all ages gained by the Turk dur- mer have disappeared. Un- ather and the extreme difficul- ying the Russian army inter- ch upon Erzeroum may be t this year. Mukhtar says his 800, and claims that a regi- a half of Russian cavalry and ions of infantry were destroy- tributes the defeat to the Rus- reements and their two hun-

#### HE RUSSIAN POSITION.

pendent reports the Russian munication from Guirgova za almost impassable. The e road are lined with skeletons and cattle. The mud in Sim-

Cefeat Ismail Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Igdyr to the heights of Zov, near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating Russian territory.

On Saturday forty Turkish soldiers, chiefly Anatolians, deserted Osman Pasha's camp, at Plevna, and came to Simniza under escort. They declare they deserted because there is so little food in Plevna that the men only got a pound of bread in twenty-four hours. There were 180,000 men in Plevna who could only be made to surrender by hunger.

The Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable defences at Plevna. Sickness is comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for the oxen and horses.

Six thousand provision carts are on the road to Plevna. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarians, and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna.

The Porte charges that the Cosracks and Bulgarians sacked and buried the the Town of Isor, and subjected the inhabitants to cruel treatment.

Mukhtar Pasha is safe. He occupies a strong position at the Yenikoi, west of Soghlanli Dagh. Ismail Pasha's retreat and junction with Mukhtar is seriously menaced.

#### ROUMANIANS REPULSED AT PLEVNA.

A Russian official despatch detailing Friday's attack upon the second Grivitzka redoubt before Plevna says:—

At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremost battalions leaped into the trenches and vainly endeavoured to carry the redoubt. They remained an hour in the trenches, which gave rise to the premature report of their capture. The Roumanians then withdrew with a loss of two officers and two hundred men killed, twenty officers and 767 men wounded.

#### AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

The steamer J. B. Walker, with \$2,000,000 worth of munitions of war for Turkey, sailed from New Haven Ct., on Tuesday.

A Russian prince in Chicago has been entering into contracts there for food for the Russian army. Arms have also been ordered in America.

MONTENEGRO.—The inhabitants of Was-sovich, District of Montenegro, numbering 21,000, are famine stricken.

#### THE LATE SIEGE AND DEFENCE OF PLEVNA —NOTHING SIMILAR IN MODERN HISTORY.

Military men, says the *Telegraph*, will not fail to be struck by the large development of held works in the present struggle as applied to positions. There is nothing similar in modern history, except the examples furnished by the American civil war; for Wellington's lines in Portugal, and Soult's on the French frontier, were not of the same character. In order to find another parallel we must go back to the days of Villars and Marlborough. It was the occupation, entrenchment, and superb defence of Plevna which frustrated the mighty Russian invasion, and has now placed the name of Osman Pasha on the roll of distinguished captains. His perception of the value of the position, the energy and rapidity with which he converted an open town into a formidable fortress, the coolness and courage with which he has resisted a long bombardment and a desperate assault, and his just appreciation of the exact moment at which to abandon the defensive and deliver an attack, establish him as a commander of no ordinary capacity.

The military correspondent of *Le Temps* says that at the last battle before Plevna the Russian soldiers were loud in their praises of the wonderful bravery of the Turks. The colonel of an artillery regiment told him that his guns were cutting down the Turks in hundreds, but they bravely held on and showed no signs of giving way under the fire directed against them. A Russian soldier turned round to the officer and said:—"When our Czar is in Plevna he certainly ought to give some crosses of the order of St.

I beg to call the attention of the public to the Union Bakery, where you will find always on hand an abundant stock of

### Bread, Cake, Biscuit and Confectionery.

All orders promptly attended to. Wedding Cakes a speciality. Icing done in the neatest manner.

In addition to my Bakery, I will keep a general assortment of

### Groceries on Hand,

SUCH AS

### Tea, Sugar, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, Vinegar, & c.,

and the general wants of the public. Remember the place, one door east, corner of Dundas and West streets, Napanee.

25 tf NEIL SHANNON.

### F. BEZO'S RESTAURANT,

(Opposite the Tielborne House.) Meals or lunch can be obtained on most reasonable terms. Board by the day or week.

### FRUIT OR GROCERIES

Toys and Fancy Goods, and D. D. MALLORY'S CELEBRATED OYSTERS, Best in the Market.

25-tf. F. BEZO.

## CAMPAIGN OPENED FOR 1878. Western Advertiser & Weekly Liberal.

Reduced Price—Premium to every Subscriber, Harvest for Agents.

The Fifteenth Annual Campaign of the *Western Advertiser and Weekly Liberal* is now under full headway. Hundreds of new names are pouring in from all parts of Canada. We want 5,000 new subscribers during this canvass. Plenty of room for 1,000 more agents. Our terms to agents, and inducements to subscribers will be found in anything yet offered.

#### BILL OF FARE.

- 1.—Best general newspaper in Canada.
- 2.—Balance of year free to new subscribers.
- 3.—Splendid Engraving to every subscriber.
- 4.—Agricultural Department by W. F. Clarke.
- 5.—Teacher's Department.—Best in Canada.
- 6.—Ladies' "Fashion and Kitchen" column.
- 7.—Music, pictures, chess, humor, etc.
- 8.—Full base ball, cricket and sporting news.
- 9.—Complete Temperance Record.
- 10.—Reliable and copious Market Reports.

TERMS FOR 1878:—\$1.60, with engraving Landseer's "Sanctuary," 30x20 inches. \$1.50, without engraving. Postage prepaid.

Liberal terms to agents. For free sample copies, or full instructions to agents, address.

JOHN CAMERON & Co.,

25. "Advertiser" Office, London, Ont

## Political Meetings.

The Minister of Finance, the

### HON. R. J. CARTWRIGHT,

Will address his Constituents at the Following Places.

AT ODESSA TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY, 30th Oct. at 7:30 p. m.

AT BATH TOWN HALL,

WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. at 7:30 p.m.

AND AT NAPANEE TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 2nd of November, at 7:30.

### God Save Our Queen.

24-3in.

## Full Lines in

WINCEYS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, RUGS, COTTONS, PRINTS.

## Full Lines in

GLOVES, HOSIERY, CORSETS, SILK FRINGES, WOOL FRINGES, GALOONS, BRAIDS

## Full Lines in

SHAWLS, MANTLES, SKIRTS.

## Full Lines in

MANTALASSE, BEAVERS, NAPS, VICTORIA TWILLS, WATER PROOFS, AND PLAID FOR ULSTERS.

## Full Lines in

LADIES' AND GENTS' MERINO UNDERCLOTHING, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN VENIT WOOLENS.

## Full Lines in

CLOUDS, SCARFS, SQUARES, HOODS, JACKETS.

## Full Lines in

MINK SETS, SEAL SETS, BALTIC SETS, ERMINE SETS, SEAL CAPS, MINK CAPS, FURS AND ROBES.

## Full Lines in

LADIES STRAW & FELT HATS.





## Advertisements this Week.

Important Notice—Meagher & Bros.  
Union Bakery—Neil Shannon  
Card—F. Bezo  
Notice—Sidney Warner  
Campaign Opened—J. Cameron & Co.  
American Invoice—J. Johnson  
Special Notice—H. R. Spencer  
Ad. in Local—Union Bakery  
Ad. in Local—H. Boyle  
Special Notice—R. V. Pierce  
Golden Medical Discovery—R. V. Pierce  
Fountain Nasal Injector—R. V. Pierce  
Special Notice—Rose & Fralick  
Scholarship for Sale—Express Office.  
Insolvent Act—E. B. Stone  
A Bargain—Express Office.  
Mail Contract—R. W. Barker  
Phosphorene  
Political Meetings—Hon. R. J. Cartwright.  
Coal Stoves—Wright & Co.

## THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, OCT. 20th, 1877.

### Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

It is true I want money and cannot possibly do without it, as I have to pay for the goods I have sold. I also expect you will call and settle the amount due me without delay, as I am not in a position to wait on you any longer than the 15th of this month. A word to the wise is sufficient.  
Yours truly,  
H. BOYLE, Agt.  
Express Office.

### Scholarship for Sale.

A Scholarship for Beatty & Co's., Commercial College Belleville, can be bought at a bargain. This is a rare opportunity for any young man who wishes to get a thorough business education during the coming winter. Apply at the Express Office.

### Excursion to Adolphustown.

On Saturday next an excursion leaves for Adolphustown, to assist in procuring a monument to the memory of the U. E. Loyalists, who were buried in that locality. Buses leave Belleville, Bath and Napanee, at 8 a.m.

### Teachers' Examination.

The following teachers passed at the close of the first Model School session on the 19th inst.:—Josephine Armstrong, Alice Baker, Wm. Burley, Mary A. Connors, Phoebe Curlett, Addie Empey, Elizabeth Fairbairn, Wm. Kaylor, Annie Leonard, Minnie Lewis, Wilma Preston, Frank Stratton, Thomas Woods, Wm. Wright, Chas. Thomson.

I am now showing a splendid stock of Fall and Winter Tweeds very cheap.  
HENRY SPENCER.

### Whiskey.

On last Friday Mr. Thos. White was fined \$10, and costs by Messrs. James and Webster, for selling liquor without a license. Mr. John Wager, was similarly charged, but was honorably acquitted. Other cases are on the carpet but not sufficient evidence, as yet, to warrant a summons.

### Important Movement.

A preliminary meeting was held Monday evening by a large number of the business men of the town for the purpose of discussing the question of separation between the town and county, and what effect it might produce in the finances of the town. A committee was appointed to enquire into matters and collect information as to the advisability of separation, and to report at an early day.

English Tweeds at H. R. SPENCER'S.

### Barley.

29,700 bushels of barley were shipped from Napanee during the week ending to-day, Friday, viz:—

By Diamond & Sherwood.

per. Sch. W. W. Grant, 10,700 bu.

By Downey.

N. P. Downey, 7,000 "

By Cassellan (Grangers).

Benedict, 12,700 "

20,000

Barley has a tendency upwards at present. No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 47c.

### Teachers' Convention.

A very successful meeting of the Lennox and Adolphustown Teachers' Convention, was

### Snow.

The first of the season. A slight sprinkling yesterday afternoon.

### Whiskey Imports.

Forty-five barrels received in bond from Toronto for M. W. Prun & Son, during the past week.

### Hallow'een.

In anticipation of next Wednesday night, the outstanding cabbage crop is being gathered in with unexampled rapidity. Extra policemen will probably be sworn in as usual, for the occasion.

### Those Lectures.

The Lectures on Friday and Saturday night on "The Future of Canada" and "The Great North-West" were more instructive, and better attended and appreciated than anything of the kind for the past twelve months.

### Release of the Tug "Daly."

The American tug *Sarah Daly* of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., seized at this port for towing Canadian vessels, was released on Monday on Mr. Daily paying the penalty \$100, expenses \$35, and duty \$43.75. It is said the tug has since been surveyed and registered as a Canadian vessel.

### Caution to Cattle Shippers.

A farmer of Itherville, in ignorance of the regulation forbidding the importation of cattle from England during the prevalence of the dangerous cattle plague there, has shipped a load of fine cattle to Quebec, which have been detained there by the Customs authorities. The disease is of so dangerous a character that it may be imported by even healthy cattle, and the most strict precautions are absolutely necessary. Ample notice of the regulation prohibiting importation of cattle was given in Canada, and in England, by advertisement.

### Pullman Cattle Cars.

A new venture, in the interest of both commerce and humanity, is the introduction of "palace cars" for cattle. Several of these, known as McPherson's palace stock cars, passed through here the other day. The cattle have the advantage of light, air and comfortable stalls, and they are abundantly watered and fed on the cars, instead of being removed to, or three times to be gorged at filthy stock yards on the way. The result is that, while each car carries a greater weight of cattle than the old box-cars, the shrinkage is found to be some 40 per cent less on arriving at the destination.

### Entrance Examination to High Schools.

An examination for admission to the high schools at Napanee and Newburgh, will be held in each High School on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 11th and 12th, 1877, commencing at 9 a.m. Candidates must notify the County Inspector, through the Head Master of the School at which they propose to be examined, not later than the 10th November.

### THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:

Spelling.—Fourth Reading Book to p. 246 and Spelling Book.

Writing.—Neatly and Legibly.

Arithmetic.—Principles Arabic and Roman Notation; Vulgar Fractions; Decimal Fractions; Simple Proportion with reasons of rules; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar.—Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple Sentences.

Composition.—Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical Changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters.

Geography.—Maps of America, Europe, Asia, and Africa; Maps of Canada and Ontario.

### Belleville Justice.

### THE ZWICKS' ISLAND OUTRAGE—THE PRISONER ACQUITTED.

At the Belleville Assizes on the 18th, Henry Cullen, Henry Geary, and Michael Nolan were charged with ravishing one Anna Maria Emsley, and Robt. Wesley was charged with abducting her. The case of Henry Cullen was first tried. The evidence of the girl Emsley was to the effect that on Friday evening, the 20th August last, she was returned to her home in town after looking for work in the country, when she was met in a lonely place by Robt. Wesley, who seized her and was forcing her to go along with him when a man named Wallace came along and he was obliged to let her go. He caught her again, however, and having gagged her, one Jones assisted in placing her in a boat. After roughly using her, Jones rowed her to Zwicks' island, she on the way trying to upset the boat, and he threatening to split her head with a paddle. The men kept her on the island during Saturday, beat loads of young men going there, and one after another violating her person. On Saturday night she was taken across to a barn by four of the gang, and back to the island on Sunday morning, when the scenes of the day before were repeated. Some twenty-eight or thirty men violated her before she was rescued on Sunday night by the police. Her clothes were torn from her back, leaving her almost naked. She had been subject to fits since, as a result of her injuries. Her evidence was contradicted in some essential particulars by the witnesses for the defence.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The case was one of the most brutal and revolting in its details of any ever tried in Canada.

### Japanese Competition with England.

The Birmingham Post publishes an extract from a letter received by a large manufacturing house in Birmingham from its agent in Japan. The writer says:—The Japanese are now making a number of articles which I formerly purchased from you, and at prices beyond the possibility of European competition. In fact, quite a number of different classes of merchandise are being made in this country, and Europeans are obliged to discontinue importing in consequence. This may appear somewhat strange to you; nevertheless, it is a fact. Bear in mind, Asiatic life is no other race can, and upon food which would not sustain a European house-dog. Frugal as badgers, industrious as bees, they undersell every labor market which they enter, and outdo every civilized artisan at his own trade. Anyone who sees a Japanese carpenter at work, with his toes for a vice, and his thighs and stomach for a bench, has his tools well used, and goods equal to European turned out. They will, in fact, become formidable rivals of all kinds of Western manufactures. The Japanese are always ready to learn, and to outvie everything that the West does, and this they do with less food, less air, less clothing, and less comfort than any civilized workman.

### Cheering Business Notes.

The following from the commercial columns of the Montreal Star gives a pleasing and truthful picture of our business, present and prospective:—(Gran continues to move steadily, and the English market is taking our supplies of wheat at good remunerative values as fast as the farmers can market them. Outgoing European steamers are taxed to their fullest capacity. The exportation of Canadian produce was never known to be more abundant generally than it is this season, and certainly there was never a better prospect of its being required at as good prices as at the present moment. Millers have been working night and day

### Cross Husbands and Scolding Wives.

"Domestic infelicity," which newspaper reporters nowadays credit with being such an important part in life's drama is often the result of lingering or chronic disease. What husband or wife can be cheerful, smiling, and pleasant, when constantly suffering from the tortures some dread disease? Perhaps the husband's liver becomes torpid, and he experiences bitter, disagreeable taste, nausea, has chilly sensations, alternates with great heat and dryness of the face of his body, pain in his sides, shoulders, or back, eyes and skin are tinged with yellow, feels dull, indisposed, dizzy. Through his suffering he becomes gloomy, despondent, and exceedingly irritable in temper. Instead of resorting to so reliable a remedy as a few snatches of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pills and following up their action with use of Golden Medical Discovery, to purify the blood, if he plays the part of "penny wise and pound foolish" man, he will attempt to economize by saving small cost of these medicines. Continuing to suffer, his nervous system becomes impaired, and he is fretful and peevish, a fit subject to become embroiled in "domestic infelicity." Of the good wife, from her too laborious duties or fancies, have become subject to such chronic affections as are peculiarly incident her sex, and being reduced in blood strength, suffering from backache, nervousness, headache, internal fever, enduring pains too numerous to mention she may become peevish and fretful—thing but a genial helpmate. In this deplorable condition of ill health, she acts wisely and employ Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it will in due time by its cordial, tonic and nerve properties, restore her health and transform her from the peevish, scolding, irritable, and perched invalid to a happy, cheerful, laying aside levity and speaking seriously, husbands and wives, you will find Family Medicines above mentioned, reliable and potent remedies. Four particulars of their properties and use see Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by all druggists.

### Deaths From Drink.

James McMaster, one of the oldest settlers of North Orillia, went down Washago to the store, became thoroughly drunk, fell out of his wagon going home and was picked up dead. Thomas Hutton, of Heathcote, Ont., once a temperate and good man took to the cup, which proved a fatal draught to him at last. It is said he drank thirty-two gallons of whiskey since June. Robert Hopkins Meaford, had been drinking excessively for some time past, and at last while *delirium tremens* took an overdose of morphine, from which he died quite suddenly. A man—name unknown—has been drinking heavily at St. Hilaire, Q., and in company with two companions started down the G. T. R. track, when was struck by the engine and instantly killed. A printer named Armstrong, run over by an engine in the G. W. R. yard in London, and so fearfully mangled that he only survived for two hours. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident. When near his death he said if there were any young men around him as he wished to advise them to beware the intoxicating cup, to which he attributed his own coming end.—Tiser.

DURING SURGICAL OPERATION.—A remarkable operation has been performed by Campbell, N. B., by Dr. Balcom, assisted by Dr. Vennor, on a young man named Chatterton, whose death from consumption was hourly expected, his right lung being completely softened and broken down, with the exception of a small portion at the top. Dr. Balcom opened the chest by making a deep incision at the lower end of the shoulder blade, and

## Teachers' Examination.

The following teachers passed at the close of the first Model School session on the 19th inst.:—Josephine Armstrong, Alice Baker, Wm. Barley, Mary A. Connors, Phoebe Curlett, Addie Euphy, Elizabeth Fairbairn, Wm. Kaylor, Annie Lenahan, Minnie Lewis, Wilma Preston, Frank Stratton, Thomas Woods, Wm. Wright, Chas. Thomson.

I am Now Showing a Splendid Stock of Fall and Winter Tweeds very cheap.

HENRY SPENCER.

## Whiskey.

On last Tuesday Mr. Thos. White was fined \$10, and costs by Messrs. James and Webster, for selling liquor without a license. Mr. John Wager, was similarly charged, but was honorably acquitted. Other cases are on the carpet but not sufficient evidence, as yet, to warrant a summons.

## Important Movement.

A preliminary meeting was held Monday evening by a large number of the business men of the town for the purpose of discussing the question of separation between the town and county, and what effect it might produce in the finances of the town. A committee was appointed to enquire into matters and collect information as to the advisability of separation, and to report at an early day.

H. R. SPENCERS.

English Tweeds at.

## Barley.

29,700 bushels of barley were shipped from Napanee during the week ending today, Friday, viz:—

By Diamond & Sherwood, per, Sch. W. W. Grant, 10,700 bu.  
By Downey, " N. P. Downey, 7,000 "  
By Carscadden (Grangers), Benedict, 12,700 "  
29,000

Barley has a tendency upwards at present. No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 47c.

## Teachers' Convention.

A very successful meeting of the Lennox and Addington Teachers' Convention, was held in the Academy on last Friday and Saturday. A large number of teachers and visitors were present. Addresses were made by Messrs. Burrows, Chapman, Osborne, McPherson, Willey, and Morden of Napanee. Rev. Mr. Shorts of Elora, Mr. Jno. A. Cleod of Richmond, Prof. McCoun and Dr. Portland of Belleville, and others. Instructive readings, exercises, and important discussions in furtherance of the cause of education, occupied the attention of the Convention throughout.

SPENCERS.

Scottish Tweeds at.

## The English Cattle Trade.

The Montreal *Star* says that "Mr. James McShane, Jr., has returned from England, and reports the cattle trade demoralized. The supplies coming into market have reduced the price, and make shipping from this country and the States unprofitable. Mr. McShane complains of the regulations at the ports for landing cattle in England operating detrimentally to the interests of shippers from this continent. Sheep are still in demand, and Mr. McShane sent six hundred to Liverpool last week."

## Postal Envelopes.

The Kingston *Whig* says, "One and three cent postal envelopes have been issued and offered. One cent at \$1.30 per hundred, 43 cents for 10, or 3 cents for 2. Three cent, \$1.30 per hundred—33 cents for 10, or 7 cents for 2. Three cent, No. 2, \$3.30 per hundred—31 cents for 10, or 7 cents for 2. The prices charged for envelopes, 36 to 35 cents per hundred, is a pretty good one, when the plain article can be had at wholesale houses for \$1.00 to \$1.25 per thousand. There is money in this new speculation, somewhere."

Over Coats in Ulsters & Beavers, Cheap and Best at.

## Danger in Stoves.

Many families who keep coal fires over night are not careful to close all the pipe dampers and leave the stove door open. This is a dangerous habit and will result in a fire.

necessary. Ample notice of the regulation prohibiting importation of cattle was given in Canada, and in England, by advertisement.

## Pullman Cattle Cars.

A new venture, in the interest of both commerce and humanity, is the introduction of "palace cars" for cattle. Several of these, known as McPherson's palace stock cars, passed through here the other day. The cattle have the advantage of light, air and comfortable stalls, and they are abundantly watered and fed on the cars, instead of being removed to the yards on the way. The result is, that, while each car carries a greater weight of cattle than the old box-cars, the shrinkage is found to be some 40 per cent less on arriving at the destination.

## Entrance Examination to High Schools.

An examination for admission to the high schools at Napanee and Newburgh, will be held in each High School, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 11th and 12th, 1877, commencing at 9 a. m. Candidates must notify the County Inspector, through the Head Master of the School at which they propose to be examined, not later than the 10th November.

## THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:

Spelling.—Fourth Reading Book to p. 246 and Spelling Book.

Writing.—Neatly and Legibly. Arithmetic.—Principles Arabic and Roman Notation; Vulgar Fractions; Decimal Fractions; Simple Proportion with reasons of rules; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar.—Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple Sentences.

Composition.—Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical Changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters.

Geography.—Maps of America, Europe, Asia, and Africa; Maps of Canada and Ontario.

Linear Drawing.—Outline of Maps; common objects on paper.

History.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of English History. The questions set will not demand a minute knowledge of details, but will be strictly limited to the outlines of the subject.

Reading.—Candidates will be examined, as heretofore, in reading from the Fourth Reader, pp. 1-246; but they will in addition, be expected to show that they understand the meaning of these reading lessons.

They will likewise be examined more minutely on the selections enumerated in the following list, and they will be required to produce the substance of one or more of them in their own language:—

1. The Norwegian Colonies in Greenland.—Scoresby.

2. The Founding of the North American Colonies.—Piedley.

3. The Voyage of the Golden Hind.—British Enterprise.

4. The Discovery of America.—Robertson.

5. The Death of Montcalm.—Hawkins.

6. Jacques Cartier at Kebelaga.—Hawkins.

7. Cortez in Mexico.—Cassell's Paper.

8. The Buccaneers.—The Sea.

9. The Earthquake at Caraccas.—Humboldt.

10. The Conquest of Peru.—Annals of Romantic Adventure.

11. The Conquest of Wales.—White's Landmarks.

12. Hermann, the deliverer of Germany.—Jerror.

13. The Burning of Moscow.—Segur's Narrative.

14. The Battle of Thermopylae.—Raleigh.

15. The Destruction of Pompeii.—Magazine of Art.

16. The Taking of Gibraltar.—Overland Route.

K. BURROWS,

County Inspector.

## Japanese Competition with England.

The Birmingham *Post* publishes an extract from a letter received by a large manufacturing house in Birmingham from its agent in Japan. The writer says:—The Japanese are now making a number of articles which I formerly purchased from you, and at prices beyond the possibility of European competition. In fact, quite a number of different classes of merchandise are being made in this country, and Europeans are obliged to discontinue importing in consequence. This may appear somewhat strange to you; nevertheless, it is a fact. Bear in mind, Asia is live as no other race can, and upon food which would not sustain a European house-dog. Frugal as badgers, industrious as bees, they undersell every labor market which they enter, and outdo every civilized artisan at his own trade. Anyone who sees a Japanese carpenter at work, with his bees for a vice, and his thighs and stomach for a bench, has his tools well used, and goods equal to European turned out. They will, in fact, become formidable rivals of all kinds of Western manufactures. The Japanese are always ready to learn, and to outvie everything that the West does, and this they do with less food, less air, less clothing, and less comfort than any civilized workman.

## Cheering Business Notes.

The following from the commercial columns of the Montreal *Star* gives a pleasing and truthful picture of our business, present and prospective:—Grain continues to move steadily, and the English market is taking our supplies of wheat at good remunerative values as fast as the farmers can market them. Outgoing European steamers are taxed to their fullest capacity. The exportation of Canadian produce was never known to be more abundant generally than it is this season, and certainly there was never a better prospect of its being required at as good prices as at the present moment. Millers have been working night and day for some time past, without being able to satisfy the demand upon them. Circulation has now pretty well found its way through the channels of country trade, and its good effects are now being felt by the mercantile community of the various trade centres of Canada, and we are pleased to be able to state that this branch of commerce has not held such a strong position for years as it does to-day. By carefully economizing and keeping strictly within the bounds of legitimate trading, and discountenancing speculation in every shape and form, our merchants have earned for themselves a more enviable reputation to-day than they have ever possessed at any time since the late business depression overtook us. Our financiers are also beginning to experience a more profitable era, and altogether the prospects for the future continue to brighten.

## Fearful Colliery Explosion.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE MEN IM PRISONED IN A MINE.

A terrible explosion occurred on Monday in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow, by which many lives are supposed to have been lost. At the time of the accident 233 men were in the mine, and it is feared that none of these were rescued except those in the immediate vicinity of the shaft at the time of the explosion. Exploring parties who have been down report forty corpses at the bottom of the shaft, and faint knocking was heard in an adjacent part of the mine. Owing to the poisonous gas the succoring party could not prosecute their search, and were compelled to return. They made a second expedition, however, and reached a point within 120 fathoms of the imprisoned men, but it was feared that they would be unable to reach them in time to rescue them alive. The work of exploring the colliery at High Blantyre proceeded throughout Monday night. Four of the miners were discovered alive about eleven o'clock. One of them died before morning, and the case of another is hopeless. It is believed all the remaining have perished, but even if any are alive, no rescue party can reach them in less than eight or ten

ties, restore her health and transform her from the peevish, scolding, irritable temper invalid to a happy, cheerful wife. Laying aside levity and speaking seriously, husbands and wives, you will find Family Medicines above mentioned reliable and potent remedies. Four particulars of their properties and use see Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by all druggists.

## Deaths From Drink.

James McMaster, one of the oldest settlers of North Orillia, went down Washago to the store, became thoroughly drunk, fell out of his wagon going home and was picked up dead. Thomas Hamilton, of Heathcote, Ont., once a temperate and good man took to the cup, which proved a fatal draught to him at last. It is said he drank thirty-two gallons of whiskey since June. Robert Hopkins, Meaford, had been drinking excessive for some time past, and at last while delirium tremens took an overdose of morphine, from which he died quite suddenly. A man—name unknown—has been drinking heavily at St. Hilare, Q., and in company with two companions started down the G. T. R. track, when he was struck by the engine and instantly killed. A printer named Armstrong was run over by an engine in the G. W. R. yard in London, and so fearfully mangled that he only survived for two hours. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident. When near his death he asked if there were any young men around him as he wished to advise them to beware the intoxicating cup, to which he attributed his own coming end.—*Tiser*.

DARING SURGICAL OPERATION.—A remarkable operation has been performed Campbell, N. B., by Dr. Balcom, assisted by Dr. Vennor, on a young man named Chatteran, whose death from consumption was hourly expected, his right lung being completely softened and broken down, with the exception of a small portion at the top. Dr. Balcom opened the chest by making a deep incision at the lower end of the shoulder blade, and drew through a silver tube two quarts of offensive matter, and washed out the cavity with disinfectants. The patient was immediately relieved, his appetite returned and he can now walk about the house. That is said to be the first operation of the kind performed in the in the Province.

## The Barley Trade.

(From the Globe 23rd inst.)

We called attention the other day to foreign demand for barley in New York, Oswego, and the probability that Canada would soon have a direct trade with England in this cereal. On Friday and Saturday 4,000 bushels of Canadian barley was at New York in bond for shipment to English ports. Besides this amount, purchased on the same market are known to be taken 50,000 bushels of New York State barley, and 7,000 bushels of Western for port to Britain. We also learn that several cargoes were bought east of Toronto, to sent by way of Montreal to the English markets. The prospect of a great trade in the product springing up is of the most gratifying kind. The intrinsic merit of the grain raised in Ontario over that produced in States will place Canadian shippers in most advantageous position with brewer the older countries. If this trade developed we may be assured the barley of this country will be much sought after. Another feature of the trade deserves special attention at the present moment. Millers report large quantities are being ground throughout the country for feeding cattle. This promises well for the revival of prices, a general improvement to all concerned. We clear the market of the surplus stock thought to be available even if it fails to elicit a rise in prices, and a healthier level or state of business will thus be established. Millers for the past two years and especially since the commencement of the present season, have been inclined to wait until stocks are well forward. This policy appears to be to hold back in the changes until supplies accumulate at Albany and New York, when they expect to sell and they give away, the market will be and they can stock at low prices. The port trade will probably interfere with the



...Instructive readings, exercises, and important discussions in furtherance of the cause of education, or upon the attention of the Convention throughout.

Scotch Tweed at ...

**The English Cattle Trade.**

—The Montreal *Star* says that "Mr. James McShane, jr. has returned from England, and reports the cattle trade hereafter. The supplies coming into market have come of the price, and make shipping from this country and the States unprofitable. Mr. McShane complains of the regulations of the ports for landing cattle in England, operating detrimentally to the interests of shippers from this country. Sheep are still in demand, and Mr. McShane sent six hundred to Liverpool last week."

**Postal Envelopes.**

—The Kingston *Whig* says, "One and three cent postal envelopes have been issued in England. One cent at \$1.30 per hundred, 3 cent at \$1.00, 5 cent at \$1.00, 7 cent at \$1.00, 10 cent at \$1.00, 15 cent at \$1.00, 20 cent at \$1.00, 25 cent at \$1.00, 30 cent at \$1.00, 35 cent at \$1.00, 40 cent at \$1.00, 45 cent at \$1.00, 50 cent at \$1.00, 55 cent at \$1.00, 60 cent at \$1.00, 65 cent at \$1.00, 70 cent at \$1.00, 75 cent at \$1.00, 80 cent at \$1.00, 85 cent at \$1.00, 90 cent at \$1.00, 95 cent at \$1.00, 100 cent at \$1.00."

**Danger in Stoves.**

Many families who keep coal fires over night are not so careful to close all the pipe dampers and leave the stove door open. The gas thus generated and daily poison, and if it escapes into sleeping rooms will not only be a great nuisance, but will be a deadly enemy. Now that the cold has set in, multiplying the number of coal fires in our dwellings, a little attention and care in this particular may save many lives. Furnaces that allow gas to escape into the heating pipes are a great danger, and the leak should be stopped at the earliest opportunity.

**Mr. Cartwright's Meetings.**

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the meetings to be held by Mr. Hon. the Minister of Finance at Ottawa on the 10th, 11th and 12th Novr. next, at 10 o'clock each evening. The Hon. Mr. Cartwright will doubtless deal with the negro as slanders with which he has been assailed in this country, and we confidently predict that he will satisfy his constituents in every charge, but he will also satisfy them that the administrative policy of the Government in general, and the Finance Minister in particular, is entitled to their support.

**Provincial Ploughing Match.**

A Provincial ploughing match for District No. 2, Ontario, under the auspices of the Council of the Board of Agriculture, and within the limits of the Division represented by Mr. Whitton, will be held on the farm of Mr. Henry Wade, near the Town of Port Hope, on Friday, the 2nd November. Upwards of \$700 will be offered in prizes. There will be six classes, as follows: with two prizes in each class: 1st class, open to all ploughmen with any kind of plough; 2nd class, open to ploughmen who have not taken a first prize in any Provincial or County match; the new Scotch plough to be excluded; 3rd class, open to all ploughmen with wooden ploughs; 4th class, open to boys under eighteen years of age, with any kind of plough; 5th class, open to boys under eighteen years of age, with wooden ploughs; 6th class, open to ploughmen with all countries ploughs. The Grand Trunk and Montreal railways will carry passengers and ploughmen, with their teams, to the match and return for one and one-third fare. A number of Napanee and vicinity will attend.

**Reading.**—Candidates will be examined, as heretofore, in reading from the Fourth Reader, pp. 1 246; but they will in addition, be expected to show that they understand the meaning of these reading lessons.

They will likewise be examined more minutely on the selections enumerated in the following list, and they will be required to produce the substance of one or more of them in their own language:—

1. The Norwegian Colonies in Greenland.—Scoresby.
2. The Founding of the North American Colonies.—Pedley.
3. The Voyage of the Golden Hind.—British Enterprise.
4. The Discovery of America.—Robertson.
5. The Death of Montcalm.—Hawkins.
6. Jacques Cartier at Hochelaga.—Hawkins.
7. Cortez in Mexico.—Cassell's Paper.
8. The Buccaneers.—The Sea.
9. The Earthquake at Caracas.—Humboldt.
10. The Conquest of Peru.—Annals of Romantic Adventure.
11. The Conquest of Wales.—White's Landmarks.
12. Hermann, the deliverer of Germany.—Jerrard.
13. The Burning of Moscow.—Segur's Narrative.
14. The Battle of Thermopylae.—Raleigh.
15. The Destruction of Pompeii.—Magazine of Art.
16. The Taking of Gibraltar.—Overland Route.

**K. Burrows,**  
County Inspector.

**German Workmen in England.**

The importation of German masons and carpenters to supply the place of English artisans on strike has created no little commotion among artisans. In London and Manchester two batches of worthy Teutons have been seized upon by the indefatigable agents of the unions, and packed home again with singular despatch. At Wolverhampton a German band has also appeared, but so far they have not been spirited away. An over-riding meeting of builders' operatives has, however, been held in Wolverhampton to protest against the introduction by the employers of German artisans. Great indignation was expressed, and the action of the employers was strongly condemned. It was resolved to summon a meeting of the whole trade, to be held in the largest public hall. Several of the Germans were present, and, through an interpreter, expressed their satisfaction with their English masters. One employer has discharged forty of his men, because they struck against the importation of the foreigners. The English mechanics have decided to adopt measures to counteract the influence of the masters, and a resolution expressing a determination to continue the strike was adopted.

**The Chinese in Australia.**

JOHN BEING A CONTRABAND IS NOW WORTH £10 PER HEAD.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says he has the best authority for saying that the Queensland Goldfields Act has been confirmed by the Home Government. The principle of the matter appears to have been already taken for granted in the regulation which imposes a sort of customs duty of £10 upon every Chinaman who lands on the territory of the colony. What the Goldfields Act adds to this is a tax of £3 upon every Chinese miner, and of £10 upon every Chinaman who starts any other business. It is no doubt a delicate matter for the Imperial Government to refuse its sanction to an Act passed by a Colonial Legislature, but should the Chinese Government avail itself of the opportunity of rescinding its treaty with ourselves, and forbid us free entrance into its territories, what right shall we have to complain?

**Disastrous Fire in Portland, N. B.**

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY WOODEN HOUSES DESTROYED—THREE OR FOUR PEOPLE BURNT TO DEATH—LOSS \$300,000—INSURANCE \$80,000.

Portland, one of the suburbs of St. John, N. B., was visited at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning by a disastrous fire, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, by which 230 houses were destroyed and 2,300 people deprived of their homes. The whole of the block between Main, Acadia, Chapel, and Portland streets was destroyed, and many buildings on adjacent streets. So far as one life is known to have been lost, but several casualties have occurred. Active measures, in which the St. John Fire Relief Committee is co-operating, have been taken for the relief of the sufferers, and fully seven hundred of these were also sufferers from the great fire of the 20th of June.

**Lord Dufferin in Manitoba.**

The London *Times* has editorials on Earl Dufferin's speeches in Manitoba. It says Lord Dufferin is a true cosmopolitan, and thoroughly understands one of the most comprehensive communities that philosophy ever imagined, or chance ever threw together—a community wanting scarcely any element that a true-hearted, sound-minded Englishman might desire. The Icelanders and Mennonites are happily circumstanced. In Manitoba, whither have emigrated the Mennonites who renounced Russia, Lord Dufferin says, soldiers are not wanted; till they carry arms to fight against earth-works, to achieve victories, not against nature, but over the powers and obstacles of Nature. Their victories are bloodless, their weapons unstained.

...pleased to be able to state that this branch of commerce has not held such a strong position for years as it does to-day. By carefully economizing and keeping strictly within the bounds of legitimate trading, and discountenancing speculation in every shape and form, our merchants have earned for themselves a more enviable reputation to-day than they have ever possessed at any time since the late business depression overtook us. Our financiers are also beginning to experience a more profitable era, and altogether the prospects for the future continue to brighten.

**Fearful Colliery Explosion.**

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE MEN IM PRISONED IN A MINE.

A terrible explosion occurred on Monday in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow, by which many lives are supposed to have been lost. At the time of the accident 233 men were in the mine, and it is feared that none of these were rescued except those in the immediate vicinity of the shaft at the time of the explosion. Exploring parties who have been down report forty corpses at the bottom of the shaft, and faint knocking was heard in an adjacent part of the mine. Owing to the poisonous gas the succouring party could not prosecute their search, and were compelled to return. They made a second expedition, however, and reached a point within 170 fathoms of the imprisoned men, but it was feared that they would be unable to reach them in time to rescue them alive. The work of exploring the colliery at High Blantyre proceeded throughout Monday night. Four of the miners were discovered alive about eleven o'clock. One of them died before morning, and the case of another is hopeless. It is believed all the remaining have perished, but even if any are alive, no rescue party can reach them in less than eight or ten days. The bodies found are fearfully burned and mangled.

**Lord Dufferin in Manitoba.**

The London *Times* has editorials on Earl Dufferin's speeches in Manitoba. It says Lord Dufferin is a true cosmopolitan, and thoroughly understands one of the most comprehensive communities that philosophy ever imagined, or chance ever threw together—a community wanting scarcely any element that a true-hearted, sound-minded Englishman might desire. The Icelanders and Mennonites are happily circumstanced. In Manitoba, whither have emigrated the Mennonites who renounced Russia, Lord Dufferin says, soldiers are not wanted; till they carry arms to fight against earth-works, to achieve victories, not against nature, but over the powers and obstacles of Nature. Their victories are bloodless, their weapons unstained.

**The Chinese in Australia.**

JOHN BEING A CONTRABAND IS NOW WORTH £10 PER HEAD.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says he has the best authority for saying that the Queensland Goldfields Act has been confirmed by the Home Government. The principle of the matter appears to have been already taken for granted in the regulation which imposes a sort of customs duty of £10 upon every Chinaman who lands on the territory of the colony. What the Goldfields Act adds to this is a tax of £3 upon every Chinese miner, and of £10 upon every Chinaman who starts any other business. It is no doubt a delicate matter for the Imperial Government to refuse its sanction to an Act passed by a Colonial Legislature, but should the Chinese Government avail itself of the opportunity of rescinding its treaty with ourselves, and forbid us free entrance into its territories, what right shall we have to complain?

**The Chinese in Australia.**

JOHN BEING A CONTRABAND IS NOW WORTH £10 PER HEAD.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says he has the best authority for saying that the Queensland Goldfields Act has been confirmed by the Home Government. The principle of the matter appears to have been already taken for granted in the regulation which imposes a sort of customs duty of £10 upon every Chinaman who lands on the territory of the colony. What the Goldfields Act adds to this is a tax of £3 upon every Chinese miner, and of £10 upon every Chinaman who starts any other business. It is no doubt a delicate matter for the Imperial Government to refuse its sanction to an Act passed by a Colonial Legislature, but should the Chinese Government avail itself of the opportunity of rescinding its treaty with ourselves, and forbid us free entrance into its territories, what right shall we have to complain?

...the kind performed in the in the r vine.

**The Barley Trade.**

(From the Globe 23rd inst.)

We called attention the other day to the foreign demand for barley in New York & Oswego, and the probability that Canada would soon have a direct trade with England in this cereal. On Friday and Saturday 4,000 bushels of Canadian barley were at New York in bond for shipment to English ports. Besides this amount, purchasers on the same market are known to have taken 50,000 bushels of New York & St. Lawrence, and 7,000 bushels of Western for export to Britain. We also learn that several cargoes were bought east of Toronto, to be sent by way of Montreal to the English markets. The prospect of a great trade in the product springing up is of the most gratifying kind. The intrinsic merit of the barley raised in Ontario over that produced in the States will place Canadian shippers in the most advantageous position with brewers of the older countries. If this trade develops we may be assured the barley of this country will be much sought after. Another feature of the trade deserves special attention at the present moment. Millers report that large quantities are being ground throughout the country for feeding cattle. This promises well for the revival of prices, a general improvement to all concerned, will clear the market of the surplus stock thought to be available even if it fails to effect a rise in prices, and a healthier level or state of business will thus be established. Malsters for the past two years and especially since the commencement of the present season, have been inclined to wait until stocks are well forward. This policy appears to be to hold back in purchases until supplies accumulate at Albany and New York, when they expect hold will finally give way, the market will break and they can stock at low prices. The current trade will probably interfere with the hopes, and it has certainly within the past four days brightened the whole outlook for shippers and producers.

**NEWS ITEMS**

Apple trees are in full bloom in the vicinity of Quebec.

Impressment for debt is to be abolished in Russia.

One thousand dogs in Toronto have been licensed this year more than last.

There were seventy-five deaths from diphtheria in Pittsburgh last week.

A Jewish child died at Boston a week from the effects of circumcision.

subling President McMahon and 1 Ministers.

A telegram from Winnipeg announced the serious illness of Madame Cuchon.

The Cambridge cotton mill, Barnsley, Lancashire, has been burned.

An inch of snow was reported in the northern part of New Hampshire on Monday.

No Republican newspaper is now allowed to be sold at any railway station in France.

The Shah of Persia intends to visit London and Paris next spring, travelling incognito.

The steamer Nevada brought to New York on Monday a large number of Mennonites, the third influx this season.

Discouraging reports of the potato crop in the neighborhood of Quebec which seems to be all rotting, are prevalent.

The tribunal of Marenors has sentenced Deputy Mistreau to one month's imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine for

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 23.—Heat frost this morning, which will benefit cotton crop by stopping the seed growth.

The first export of wheat to Europe from Winnipeg took place last week, one car load being consigned to Bardsley & Brand, Glasgow.

It is announced a Ministerial circle will shortly declare the spirit of the constitution favours the toleration of dissenting religions in Spain.

## Belleville Justice.

### THE ZWICKS' ISLAND OUTRAGE—THE PRISONER ACQUITTED.

At the Belleville Assizes on the 18th, Henry Cullen, Henry Geary, and Michael Nolan were charged with ravishing one Anna Maria Emsley, and Robt. Wesley was charged with abducting her. The case of Henry Cullen was first tried. The evidence of the girl Emsley was to the effect that on Friday evening, the 20th August last, she was returned to her home in town after looking for work in the country, when she was met in a lonely place by Robt. Wesley, who seized her and was forcing her to go along with him when a man named Wallace came along and he was obliged to let her go. He caught her again, however, and having gagged her, one Jones assisted in placing her in a boat. After roughly using her, Jones rowed her to Zwicks' island, she on her way trying to upset the boat, and he threatening to split her head with a paddle. The men kept her on the island during Saturday, boat loads of young men going there, and one after another violating her person. On Saturday night she was taken across to a barn by four of the gang, and back to the island on Sunday morning, when the scenes of the day before were repeated. Some twenty-eight or thirty men violated her before she was rescued on Sunday night by the police. Her clothes were torn from her back, leaving her almost naked. She had been subject to fits since, as a result of her injuries. Her evidence was contradicted in some essential particulars by the witnesses for the defence.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The case was one of the most brutal and revolting in its details of any ever tried in Canada.

### Japanese Competition with England.

The Birmingham Post publishes an extract from a letter received by a large manufacturing house in Birmingham from its agent in Japan. The writer says:—The Japanese are now making a number of articles which I formerly purchased from you, and at prices beyond the possibility of European competition. In fact, quite a number of different classes of merchandise are being made in this country, and Europeans are obliged to discontinue importing in consequence. This may appear somewhat strange to you; nevertheless, it is a fact. Bear in mind, Asiatics live as no other race can, and upon food which would not sustain a European house-dog. Frugal as badgers, industrious as bees, they undersell every labor market which they enter, and outdo every civilized artisan at his own trade. Anyone who sees a Japanese carpenter at work, with his toes for a vice, and his thighs and stomach for a bench, has his tools well used, and goods equal to European turned out. They will, in fact, become formidable rivals of all kinds of Western manufactures. The Japanese are always ready to learn, and to outvie everything that the West does, and this they do with less food, less air, less clothing, and less comfort than any civilized workman.

### Cheering Business Notes.

The following from the commercial columns of the Montreal Star gives a pleasing and truthful picture of our business, present and prospective:—Grain continues to move steadily, and the English market is taking our supplies of wheat at good remunerative values as fast as the farmers can market them. Outgoing European steamers are taxed to their fullest capacity. The exportation of Canadian produce was never known to be more abundant generally than it is this season, and certainly there was never a better prospect of its being required at as good prices as at the present moment. Millers have been working night and day

## Cross Husbands and Scolding Wives

"Domestic infelicity," which newspaper reporters nowadays credit with playing such an important part in life's drama, is often the result of lingering or chronic disease. What husband or wife can be cheerful, smiling, and pleasant, when constantly suffering from the tortures of some dread disease? Perhaps the husband's liver becomes torpid, and he experiences bitter, disagreeable taste or nausea, has chilly sensations, alternating with great heat and dryness of the surface of his body, pain in his sides, shoulders, or back, eyes and skin are tinged with yellow, feels dull, indisposed, and dizzy. Through his suffering he becomes gloomy, despondent, and exceedingly irritable in temper. Instead of resorting to so reliable a remedy as a few small doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, and following up their action with the use of Golden Medical Discovery, to work the biliary poison out of the system and purify the blood, if he plays the part of a "penny wise and pound foolish" man he will attempt to economize by saving the small cost of these medicines. Continuing to suffer, his nervous system becomes impaired, and he is fretful and peevish—a fit subject to become embroiled in "domestic infelicity." Or the good wife may from her too laborious duties or family cares, have become subject to such chronic affections as are peculiarly incident to her sex, and being reduced in blood and strength, suffering from backache, nervousness, headache, internal fever, and enduring pains too numerous to mention, she may become peevish and fretful—anything but a genial helpmate. In this deplorable condition of ill health, should she act wisely and employ Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it will in due time, by its cordial, tonic and nerve properties, restore her health and transform her from the peevish, scolding, irritable-tempered invalid to a happy, cheerful wife. Laying aside levity and speaking seriously, husbands and wives, you will find the Family Medicine above mentioned reliable and potent remedies. Four full particulars of their properties and uses, see Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by all druggists.

### Deaths From Drink.

James McMaster, one of the oldest settlers of North Orillia, went down to Washago to the store, became thoroughly drunk, fell out of his wagon going home, and was picked up dead. Thomas Hamilton, of Heathcote, Ont., once a temperate and good man took to the cup, which proved a fatal draught to him at last. It is said he drank thirty-two gallons of rye whiskey since June. Robert Hopkins, of Meaford, had been drinking excessively for some time past, and at last while in delirium tremens took an overdose of morphine, from which he died quite suddenly. A man—name unknown—had been drinking heavily at St. Hilaire P. Q., and in company with two companions started down the G. T. R. track, when he was struck by the engine and instantly killed. A printer named Armstrong was run over by an engine in the G. W. R. yard, in London, and so fearfully mangled that he only survived for two hours. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident. When near his death he asked if there were any young men around him, as he wished to advise them to beware of the intoxicating cup, to which he attributed his own coming end.—Tiscr.

**DARING SURGICAL OPERATION.**—A remarkable operation has been performed at Campbellton, N. B., by Dr. Baleom, assisted by Dr. Vennor, on a young man named Chatteran, whose death from consumption was hourly expected, his right lung being completely softened and broken down, with the exception of a small portion at the top. Dr. Baleom opened the chest by making a deep incision at the lower end of the shoulder blade, and drew

New York is shipping potatoes to England.

The experiment of shipping fresh meat to France is being tried, the first cargo having left New York yesterday.

American drovers have been scouring the townships back of Ottawa for a few days past, buying up sheep for the United States markets.

At Brighton, Eng., several people have lost their votes through letting their houses furnished for a few weeks in the summer.

A family of idiots from Beuce arrived in Quebec and sought protection of the police. Of the seven children almost all of them are deformed, and only one can speak.

Charles Worthen, of Lebanon, N. H., has obtained a verdict of \$18,000 against the Grand Trunk Railway, for loss of a leg by an accident.

Horace D. Babcock, medical student in Syracuse University, was arrested for robbing a grave. The body was found in the dissecting room of the Medical College and was restored to its friends.

A malignant disease in Southern Russia destroyed hundreds of thousands of cattle. In many villages scarcely a cow or an ox is left to the impoverished inhabitants.

The Weights and Measures Inspector, at Ottawa, seized one hundred and eleven weights, one hundred and twenty-three measures, and twenty-one scales on the 19th for being unstamped.

Rapid progress is being made on the line of the Canada Pacific Railway, 550 men being now at work, which number is likely to be increased to 900 throughout the winter.

Eleven families were burnt out by an incendiary fire at Fredericton, N. B., on Monday night. An attempt had also been made to disable one the steam fire engines.

An injunction, issued against the New Orleans School Board, forbidding the establishment of separate schools for black and white, has been dissolved.

The first Chinese funeral that ever took place in Toronto was celebrated on Tuesday. A. H. Lung, the most intelligent of the Celestial colony located here, having died of consumption the day previous.

Mr. Robert Crawshaw, of Wales in reply to a letter from one of his workmen, asking if there was any immediate prospect of the re-opening of his ironworks, says that trade is so bad that he sees no prospect of opening the works at present.

At Staley, Eng., during a shooting competition by the Ashton rifle volunteers for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, the marker, named Mason was shot through the body, the bullet entering at the chest. Mason did not long survive.

A letter from Capt. Tyson, Arctic explorer, to his wife, written from the Straits of Belle Isle, says the expedition have had dreadful weather since leaving New London. The letter was carried for weeks at sea by vessels bound for Scotland.

A syndicate of European financiers offered to loan the State of Louisiana \$12,950,000 to pay its debt. Bonds to the above amount are to be issued bearing 5 per cent. interest, and payable in forty-five years. This would save the State \$250,000 yearly. It is believed the proposition cannot be legally accepted.

Allan N. Mrybee, against whom a verdict of manslaughter for causing the death of James Goodwin at Sterling by administering an over dose of morphine was returned in the spring of 1873, has been captured at Tamworth, and was on Tuesday committed by the Belleville Police Magistrate for trial at the Assizes.

The number of emigrants who left Liverpool in September was 6,508—a de-

satisfaction at the time that men whose term of service had run out had asked permission before quitting to attend the new reading class. In the long Russian winters, with snow all round many feet deep, drilling impossible, and all out of door exercises impracticable, spelling and reading were welcomed as pleasant and profitable pastimes. Not only do the Russians buy, not only can they read, but they do read; and through the camp, and along the roadside, they may be seen in their spare hours, book in hand, alone or in small companies. It is a sight to do a man's heart good. It is but repeating what has been told me time after time by different parties in various parts of the country, that, speaking generally, the Russian soldier has yet to be discovered who would speak an irreverent word of the Holy Gospel, or who would knowingly venture to treat a Bible copier with harshness or contempt. Generally the title page of their New Testament has been to our men a more valuable credential, a more powerful recommendation, than either their passport or their license, and while common hawkers are strictly forbidden, our copiers have been joyfully welcomed. It has frequently been the case that the commanding officer has been the first to buy a number of copies, which he himself would distribute at once as a gift to the common soldiers around him.—Observer

Mrs. Brigham Young are recovering from the first shock of their husband's death.

### THE CRADLE.

HAM—In North Fredericksburgh, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. T. B. Ham, of a son.  
LEW—At Odessa, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Byron Lee, of a son.  
BURGER—At Napanee, on the 16th inst., the wife of D. F. Burger, Esq., of a daughter.

### THE ALTAR.

BAKER—ADAMS—In Kingston, on the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, King st., by the Rev. W. Gallbraith, B.D., Mr. George W. Baker, of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., to Miss Hattie Adams, of Kingston.

### THE TOMB.

COATES—At Napanee, on the 23d inst., John Coates, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.  
MCANANY.—In Belleville, on Sunday, the 21st inst., Francis McAnany, aged 73 years.  
The deceased was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, in 1804. He came to Belleville in 1822, where he has since resided. He filled many important public offices of trust, and up to the day of his death was universally esteemed by his fellow-citizens.  
SWITZER.—In Switzerville, on the 23d inst., Catherine Switzer, aged 82 years, 3 months, and 21 days.  
DEWEY.—In Camden, on the 18th inst., Thomas Dewey, aged 70 years.

### NAPANEE MARKETS.

#### Corrected Weekly

Barley—45c. to 55c.  
Wheat—\$1.10.  
Oats—25c. to 30c.  
Rye—55c.  
Peas—80c.  
Wheat Flour—\$3.00. to \$3.25.  
Hay—\$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.  
Hides—\$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt.  
Butter—20c. to 25c. per lb.  
Eggs—13c. to 15c. per dozen.  
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.  
Bread—16c. per loaf.  
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.  
Calfskins 8c. per lb rough.  
" 9c. " trimmed.  
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.  
Cheese—9c. to 10c. per lb.  
Deacon skins 40c.  
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.  
Flour—\$3.75 retail.  
Geese—50c. to 60c. each.  
Lamb and Veal—Shearings 10 to 50c.  
Lamb Skins—40c. to 50c.  
Lard " B—13c. to 15c.  
Oatmeal—\$5.00 per cwt. retail.  
Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.  
New Potatoes 80c. per bushel.  
Pork " " —\$6.00. to \$7.00.  
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton.  
Tomatoes—25c. per bush.  
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.  
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.  
" soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00.

# Tailoring



me formidable rivals of all kinds of Western manufactures. The Japanese are always ready to learn, and to outvie everything that the West does, and this they do with less food, less air, less clothing, and less comfort than any civilized workman.

Cheering Business Notes.

The following from the commercial columns of the Montreal Star gives a leasing and truthful picture of our business, present and prospective:—(Grain continues to move steadily, and the English market is taking our supplies of wheat of good remunerative values as fast as the farmers can market them. Outgoing European steamers are taxed to their illest capacity. The exportation of Canadian produce was never known to be more abundant generally than it is this season, and certainly there was never a better prospect of its being required at as good prices as at the present moment. Killers have been working night and day or some time past, without being able to satisfy the demand upon them. Circulation has now pretty well found its way through the channels of country trade, and its good effects are now being felt by the mercantile community of the various trade centres of Canada, and we are pleased to be able to state that this branch of commerce has not held such a strong position for years as it does to-day. By carefully economizing and keeping strictly within the bounds of legitimate trading, and discountenancing speculation in every shape and form, our merchants have earned for themselves a more enviable reputation to-day than they have ever possessed at any time since the late business depression overtook us. Our financiers are also beginning to experience a more profitable era, and altogether the prospects for the future continue to brighten.)

Fearful Colliery Explosion.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE MEN IM PRISONED IN A MINE.

A terrible explosion occurred on Monday in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow, by which many lives are supposed to have been lost. At the time of the accident 233 men were in the mine, and it is feared that none of these were rescued except those in the immediate vicinity of the shaft at the time of the explosion. Exploring parties who have been down report forty corpses at the bottom of the shaft, and faint knocking was heard in an adjacent part of the mine. Owing to the poisonous gas the accompanying party could not prosecute their search, and were compelled to return. They made a second expedition, however, and reached a point within 170 fathoms of the imprisoned men, but it was feared that they would be unable to reach them in time to rescue them alive. The work of exploring the colliery at High Blantyre proceeded throughout Monday night. Four of the miners were discovered alive about eleven o'clock. One of them died before morning, and the case of another is hopeless. It is believed all the remaining have perished, but even if any are alive, no rescue party can reach them in less than eight or ten days. The bodies found are terribly burned and mangled.

Disastrous Fire in Portland, N. B.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR HOUSES DESTROYED—THREE OR FOUR PEOPLE BURNT TO DEATH—LOSS \$300,000—INSURANCE \$80,000.

Portland, one of the suburbs of St. John, N. B., was visited at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning by a disastrous fire, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, by which 230 houses were destroyed and 2,300 people deprived of their homes. The whole of the block between Main, Acadia, Chapel, and Portland streets was destroyed, and many buildings on adjacent streets. So far only one life is known to have been lost, but several casualties have occurred. Active measures, in which the St. John Fire Relief Committee is co-operating, have been taken for the relief of the sufferers, and fully seven hundred of these were also sufferers from the great fire of the 20th of June.

was drinking heavily at St. Hilaire's. P. Q., and in company with two companions started down the G. T. R. track, when he was struck by the engine and instantly killed. A printer named Armstrong was run over by an engine in the G. W. R. yard, in London, and so fearfully mangled that he only survived for two hours. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident. When near his death he asked if there were any young men around him, as he wished to advise them to beware of the intoxicating cup, to which he attributed his own coming end.—Tiser.

DARING SURGICAL OPERATION.—A remarkable operation has been performed at Campbellton, N. B., by Dr. Balcom, assisted by Dr. Vennor, on a young man named Chatteran, whose death from consumption was hourly expected, his right lung being completely softened and broken down, with the exception of a small portion at the top. Dr. Balcom opened the chest by making a deep incision at the lower end of the shoulder blade, and drew through a silver tube two quarts of offensive matter, and washed out the cavity with disinfectants. The patient was immediately relieved, his appetite returned, and he can now walk about the house. That is said to be the first operation of the kind performed in the Province.

The Barley Trade.

(From the Globe 23rd inst.)

We called attention the other day to the foreign demand for barley in New York and Oswego, and the probability that Canadians would soon have a direct trade with England in this cereal. On Friday and Saturday 4,000 bushels of Canadian barley sold at New York in bond for shipment to English ports. Besides this amount, purchasers on the same market are known to have taken 50,000 bushels of New York State barley, and 7,000 bushels of Western export to Britain. We also learn that several cargoes were bought east of Toronto, to be sent by way of Montreal to the English markets. The prospect of a great trade in this product springing up is of the most gratifying kind. The intrinsic merit of the barley raised in Ontario over that produced in the States will place Canadian shippers in the most advantageous position with brewers in the older countries. If this trade develops we may be assured the barley of this country will be much sought after. Another feature of the trade deserves special attention at the present moment. Millers report that large quantities are being ground throughout the country for feeding cattle. This promises well for the revival of prices, and a general improvement to all concerned. It will clear the market of the surplus stocks thought to be available even if it fails to effect a rise in prices, and a healthier and livelier state of business will thus be ushered in. Millsters for the past two years, and especially since the commencement of the present season, have been inclined to wait until stocks are well forward. Their policy appears to be to hold back in purchases until supplies accumulate at Albany and New York, when they expect holders will finally give way, the market will break, and they can stock at low prices. The export trade will probably interfere with their hopes, and it has certainly within the past four days brightened the whole outlook for shippers and producers.

NEWS ITEMS

Apple trees are in full bloom in the vicinity of Quebec.  
Imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in Russia.  
One thousand dogs in Toronto have been licensed this year more than last.  
There were seventy-five deaths from diphtheria in Pittsburgh last week.  
A Jewish child died at Boston last week from the effects of circumcision.  
Publishing President McMahon and his Ministers,  
A telegram from Winnipeg announces the serious illness of Madame Cuchon.  
The Cambridge cotton mill, Barnsley, Lancashire, has been burned.  
An inch of snow was reported in the north part of New Hampshire on Monday.

A letter from Capt. Tyson, Arctic explorer, to his wife, written from the Straits of Belle Isle, says the expedition have had dreadful weather since leaving New London. The letter was carried for weeks at sea by vessels bound for Scotland.

A syndicate of European financiers offer to loan the State of Louisiana \$12,500,000 to pay its debt. Bonds to the above amount are to be issued bearing 5 per cent. interest, and payable in forty-five years. This would save the State \$250,000 yearly. It is believed the proposition cannot be legally accepted.

Allan N. Mrybee, against whom a verdict of manslaughter for causing the death of James Goodwin at Sterling by administering an over dose of morphine was returned in the spring of 1873, has been captured at Tamworth, and was on Tuesday committed by the Belleville Police Magistrate for trial at the Assizes.

The number of emigrants who left Liverpool in September was 6,508—a decrease of 758 on the previous month, and of 336 on September, 1876. The Standard says returned emigrants are flocking into the land. They have tried the old and new continent, and find that they prefer the old.

The Chinese Ambassador has been presented with an address in London with reference to the opium traffic in China. His Excellency, in replying, observed that it was the intention of his Government to adopt measures to prohibit the smoking of opium, and it was in consequence hoped that the use of the drug would gradually diminish.

At the annual conference of the poor law guardians of the north-west district, held at Liverpool, Mr. Hibbert, M. P., who presided, said notwithstanding the depression of trade there was a decrease in the number of paupers at the end of the June quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1875, of £41,000, or six per cent.

The Governor of Texas says he shall appeal to the United States Government to redress the long continued wrongs inflicted by Mexico. The United States Consul at Matamoros is in Washington, and says the State Department wants peace, but the Texans want war. The people of Texas are aggressors in a large majority of the border troubles.

John Harris, a Sheffield, Eng. shoemaker, took his wife down stairs, stripped her naked and then tried to force her into an oven. Failing in this endeavor he held his wife close to the fire, turning her round and round "like a piece of beef." He paid no attention to her agonized screams, but they served to attract the notice of a policeman, who released her. The brutal fellow was taken before the magistrates, who marked their sense of his offence by "binding him over to keep the peace for six months."

Many of the trades of Warwickshire (Eng.) are suffering from almost unparalleled depression. The ribbon trade is so bad that large numbers of those engaged therein have absolutely nothing to do, while 500 operatives have been thrown out of work by the closing of the Nuneaton Cotton Mill, which is about to be brought to the hammer. The coal and iron trades are also exceedingly inactive, while at Coventry, where watchmaking is extensively carried on, manufacturers complain that things have not been so bad for years.

Russian Soldiers and the Bible.

A member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society writes: More than 600,000 Bible and portions of the Scriptures have been brought lately by the soldiers of the Russian armies since they crossed the Pruthi. Large editions have been required, and the books were sent from Vienna, Odessa, St. Petersburg, and London, necessarily at very high rates for carriages, and involving an expense of about £8,000. The agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who has conducted the arrangements, reports from Bucharest several interesting particulars as follows:—

Heat Flour—\$3.00, to \$3.25.  
Hay—\$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.  
Hides—\$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt.  
Butter—20c. to 25c. per lb.  
Eggs—13c. to 15c. per dozen.  
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.  
Bread—10c. per loaf.  
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.  
Calf skins 8c. per lb rough.  
" " 9c. " trimmed.  
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.  
Cheese—9c. to 10c. per lb.  
Dressed skins 40c.  
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.  
Flour—\$3.75 retail.  
Geese—50c. to 60c. each.  
Lamb and Pelts—Shearings \$0 to 50c.  
Lamb Skins—40c. to 50c.  
Lard " B—13c. to 15c.  
Oatmeal—\$5.00 per cwt., retail.  
Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.  
New Potatoes 60c per bushel.  
Pork " " \$6.00, to \$7.00.  
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton.  
Tomatoes—25c per bush.  
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.  
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.  
soft—\$1.50 to \$2.00.

Tailoring!

HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over  
**Coxall & Paisley's Store,**  
Where I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.  
Nice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.  
Cutting Boys' Cloths, & Ladies Jackets  
A SPECIALITY.  
**JAS. BLAIR.**

Napanee, Aug. 29th, 1877. 18-3m

GOOD ADVERTISING

\$3,250.40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 each. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 11 Park Row, New York. 31-ly.

GLOBE Life Assurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000  
Premium Reserve \$3,600,000  
Income for Year 1876. \$857,000

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans, besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Agent for Napanee  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 ft.

Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.  
Superior Fine Ground  
**Land Plaster,**  
AT THE LOW RATE OF  
\$5 per Ton or 25 cts. per Hundred.

within the bounds of legitimate trading, and discountenancing speculation in every shape and form, our merchants have earned for themselves a more enviable reputation to-day than they have ever possessed at any time since the late business depression overtook us. Our financiers are also beginning to experience a more profitable era, and altogether the prospects for the future continue to brighten.

**Fearful Colliery Explosion**  
**SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE MEN IMPRISONED IN A MINE.**

A terrible explosion occurred on Monday in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow, by which many lives are supposed to have been lost. At the time of the accident 233 men were in the mine, and it is feared that none of these were rescued except those in the immediate vicinity of the shaft at the time of the explosion. Exploring parties who have been down report forty corpses at the bottom of the shaft, and faint knocking was heard in an adjacent part of the mine. Owing to the poisonous gas the succouring party could not penetrate their search, and were compelled to retreat. They made a second expedition, however, and reached a point within 170 fathoms of the imprisoned men, but it was feared that they would be unable to reach them in time to rescue them alive. The work of exploring the colliery at High Blantyre proceeded throughout Monday night. Four of the miners were discovered alive about eleven o'clock. One of them died before morning, and the case of another is hopeless. It is believed all the remaining have perished, but even if any are alive, no rescue party can reach them in less than eight or ten days. The bodies found are fearfully burned and mangled.

**Disastrous Fire in Portland, N. B.**  
**TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY WOODEN HOUSES DESTROYED--THREE OR FOUR PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH--LOSS \$300,000--INSURANCE \$80,000.**

Portland, one of the suburbs of St. John, N. B., was visited at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning by a disastrous fire, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, by which 230 houses were destroyed and 2,300 people deprived of their homes. The whole of the block between Main, Acadia, Chapel, and Portland streets was destroyed, and many buildings on adjacent streets. So far as one life is known to have been lost, but several casualties have occurred. Active measures, in which the St. John Fire Relief Committee is co-operating, have been taken for the relief of the sufferers, and fully seven hundred of these were also sufferers the great fire of the 20th of June.

**Lord Dufferin in Manitoba.**

The London *Times* has editorials on Earl Dufferin's speeches in Manitoba. It says Lord Dufferin is a true cosmopolitan, and thoroughly understands one of the most comprehensive communities that philosophy ever imagined, or chance ever threw together--a community wanting scarcely any element that a true-hearted, sound-minded Englishman might desire. The Icelanders and Mennonites are happily circumstanced. In Manitoba, whither have emigrated the Mennonites who renounced Russia, Lord Dufferin says, soldiers are not wanted; all they carry arms to fight against earth-worms, to achieve victories, not against men, but over the powers and obstacles of Nature. Their victories are bloodless, their weapons unstrained.

The employees of the seven Pennsylvania collieries that resumed at an advance of ten per cent, have been notified of a reduction of this amount. The miners are working under protest, and manifest displeasure that may assume a violent nature.

From the *Globe* 23rd inst.)  
We called attention the other day to the foreign demand for barley in New York and Oswego, and the probability that Canadians would soon have a direct trade with England in this cereal. On Friday and Saturday 4,000 bushels of Canadian barley sold at New York in bond for shipment to English ports. Besides this amount, purchasers on the same market are known to have taken 50,000 bushels of New York State barley, and 7,000 bushels of Western for export to Britain. We also learn that several cargoes were bought east of Toronto, to be sent by way of Montreal to the English markets. The prospect of a great trade in this product springing up is of the most gratifying kind. The intrinsic merit of the barley raised in Ontario over that produced in the States will place Canadian shippers in the most advantageous position with brewers in the older countries. If this trade develops we may be assured the barley of this country will be much sought after. Another feature of the trade deserves special attention at the present moment. Millers report that large quantities are being ground throughout the country for feeding cattle. This promises well for the revival of prices, and a general improvement to all concerned. It will clear the market of the surplus stocks thought to be available even if it fails to effect a rise in prices, and a healthier and livelier state of business will thus be ushered in. Millsters for the past two years, and especially since the commencement of the present season, have been inclined to wait until stocks are well forward. Their policy appears to be to hold back in purchases until supplies accumulate at Albany and New York, when they expect holders will finally give way, the market will break, and they can stock at low prices. The export trade will probably interfere with their hopes, and it has certainly within the past four days brightened the whole outlook for shippers and producers.

**NEWS ITEMS**

Apple trees are in full bloom in the vicinity of Quebec.

Imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in Russia.

One thousand dogs in Toronto have been licensed this year more than last.

There were seventy-five deaths from diphtheria in Pittsburgh last week.

A Jewish child died at Boston last week from the effects of circumcision, sulking President McMahon and his Ministers.

A telegram from Winnipeg announces the serious illness of Madame Cuchon.

The Cambridge cotton mill, Barnsley, Lancashire, has been burned.

An inch of snow was reported in the north part of New Hampshire on Monday.

No Republican newspaper is now allowed to be sold at any railway station in France.

The Shah of Persia intends to visit London and Paris next spring, travelling incognito.

The steamer Nevada brought to New York on Monday a large number of Mennons, the third influx this season.

Discouraging reports of the potato crop, in the neighborhood of Quebec which seems to be all rotting, are prevalent.

The tribunal of Marennes has sentenced Deputy Mistreau to one month's imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine for infamy.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23--Heavy frost this morning, which will benefit the cotton crop by stopping the second growth.

The first export of wheat to Europe from Winnipeg took place last week, one ear load being consigned to Barclay & Brand, Glasgow.

It is announced a Ministerial circular will shortly declare the spirit of the constitution favours the toleration of dissenting religions in Spain.

ment to adopt measures to prohibit the smoking of opium, and it was in consequence hoped that the use of the drug would gradually diminish.

At the annual conference of the poor law guardians of the north-west district, held at Liverpool, Mr. Hibbert, M. P., who presided, said notwithstanding the depression of trade there was a decrease in the number of paupers at the end of the June quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1875, of £41,600, or six per cent.

The Governor of Texas says he shall appeal to the United States Government to redress the long continued wrongs inflicted by Mexico. The United States Consul at Matamoros is in Washington, and says the State Department wants peace, but the Texans want war. The people of Texas are aggressors in a large majority of the border troubles.

John Harris, a Sheffield, Eng., shoemaker, took his wife down stairs, stripped her naked, and then tried to force her into an oven. Failing in this endeavor he held his wife close to the fire, turning her round and round "like a piece of beef." He paid no attention to her agonized screams, but they served to attract the notice of a policeman, who released her. The brutal fellow was taken before the magistrates, who marked their sense of his offence by "binding him over to keep the peace for six months."

Many of the trades of Warwickshire (Eng.) are suffering from almost unparalleled depression. The ribbon trade is so bad that large numbers of those engaged therein have absolutely nothing to do, while 500 operatives have been thrown out of work by the closing of the Nuneaton Cotton Mill, which is about to be brought to the hammer. The coal and iron trades are also exceedingly inactive, while at Coventry, where watchmaking is extensively carried on, manufacturers complain that things have not been so bad for years.

**Russian Soldiers and the Bible.**

A member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society writes: More than 600,000 Bible and portions of the Scriptures have been brought lately by the soldiers of the Russian armies since they crossed the Pruth. Large editions have been required, and the books were sent from Vienna, Odessa, St. Petersburg, and London, necessarily at very high rates for carriages, and involving an expense of about £8,000. The agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who has conducted the arrangements, reports from Bucharest several interesting particulars as follows:--

"As to the Russians, we are one and all of opinion that their readiness to buy is unparalleled in our experience of the Society's Continental works. It is a strange thing, and yet not less true than strange, when fierce-looking Cossacks, armed to the teeth, thank you ten times over for having brought them the New Testament, and when they can scarce be retained in the gladness of their hearts from taking you in their bony arms to give you a well-meant, albeit none the less dreaded, hug of gratitude. And not only do the men buy, but they read for they can read, and that to an extent which has utterly surprised me. All the reports received by me agree in this particular, that there are comparatively few unable to read, and the explanation given by the common men, as well as by some of high rank, of the glad but strange fact is that since the introduction of general compulsory military service a few years ago, it has been made obligatory on all the subalterns and on the younger commissioned officers to see to it, as soon as the recruits enter the army, that they acquire the wholesome art of reading. Dr. Obmuller, the Grand Duke's physician, told me that the arrangement gave such

**JAS. BLAIR.**  
Napanee, Aug. 20th, 1877. 18-4m

**GOOD ADVERTISING**  
\$3,250, 40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. 34-ly.

**GLOBE Life Assurance Co.**  
OF NEW YORK.

**Assets, - - - \$5,000,000**  
**Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000**  
**Income for Year 1876, \$857,000**

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans, besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Agt. for Napanee  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.

**Land PLASTER**  
Now grinding and ready for use.  
Superior Fine Ground  
**Land Plaster,**  
AT THE LOW RATE OF  
**\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.**  
All orders left at the Mill, or at the Wooden Factory, for Williams' and Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.  
JAMES PERRY.  
Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

**1823. SEND FOR 1878.**  
THE  
**New York Observer**  
The Best Religious and Secular Family Newspaper. \$3.15 a Year, post-paid. Established 1823.  
**37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.**  
22. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING**  
A book containing a list of towns in the U. S. having 5,000 pop., and the newspapers having largest circulation. All the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific, and other special class journals. Tables of rates, showing cost of advertising and everything which an advertiser would like to know. Mailed on receipt of ten cents. Address  
**GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.** (opposite Tribune building).



York is shipping potatoes to Eng-  
periment of shipping fresh meat  
is being tried, the first cargo  
left New York yesterday.  
our drovers have been scouring  
ships back of Ottawa for a few  
it, buying up sheep for the United  
markets.

ghion, Eng., several people have  
it votes through letting their  
rushed for a few weeks in the

ily of idiots from Benue arrived  
se and sought protection of the  
Of the seven children almost  
are deformed, and only one  
k.

s. Worthen, of Lebanon, N. H.,  
ind a verdict of \$18,000 against  
d Trunk Railway, for loss of a  
accident.

e D. Babcock, medical student  
use University, was arrested for  
a grave. The body was found  
insecting room of the Medical  
and was restored to its friends.  
ignant disease in Southern Rus-  
oyed hundreds of thousands of  
In many villages scarcely a cow  
is left to the impoverished in-  
s.

ights and Measures Inspector,  
a, seized one hundred and eleven  
one hundred and twenty-three  
t, and twenty-one scales on the  
being unstamped.

progress is being made on the  
e Canada Pacific Railway, 550  
g now at work, which number  
to be increased to 900 through-  
rinter.

a families were burnt out by an  
fire at Fredericton, N. B., on  
night. An attempt had also  
de to disable one the steam fire

injunction, issued against the  
leans School Board, forbidding  
ishment of separate schools for  
d white, has been dissolved.

st Chinese funeral that ever  
ce in Toronto was celebrated  
day. A. H. Lung, the most  
of the Celestial colony locat-  
having died of consumption  
previous.

obert Crawshaw, of Wales in  
a letter from one of his workmen,  
there was any immediate pros-  
re re-opening of his ironworks,  
trade is so bad that he sees no  
of opening the works at present.

ley, Eng., during a shooting  
ion by the Ashton rifle volunteers  
adies' Challenge Cup, the mark-  
d Mason was shot through the  
e bullet entering at the chest.  
id not long survive.

r from Capt. Tyson, Arctic ex-  
o his wife, written from the  
f Belle Isle, says the expedition  
l dreadful weather since leaving  
sea. The letter was carried for  
sea by vessels bound for Scot-

enate of European financiers of-  
an the State of Louisiana \$12-  
to pay its debt. Bonds to the  
mount are to be issued bearing  
t interest, and payable in forty-  
rs. This would save the State  
yearly. It is believed the propo-  
sition not be legally accepted.

N. Mrybee, against whom a  
of manslaughter for causing the  
James Goodwin at Sterling by  
ering an over dose of morphine  
rned in the spring of 1873, has  
tured at Tamworth, and was on  
committed by the Belleville  
magistrate for trial at the Assizes.

number of emigrants who left  
d in September was 6,508—a de-  
758 on the previous month, and  
1876.

satisfaction at the time that men whose  
term of service had run out had asked  
permission before quitting to attend the  
new reading-class. In the long Russian  
winters, with snow all round many feet  
deep, drilling impossible, and all out-of-  
door exercises impracticable, spelling and  
reading were welcomed as pleasant and  
profitable pastimes. Not only do the  
Russians buy, not only can they read,  
but they do read; and through the camp,  
and along the roadside, they may be  
seen in their spare hours, book in hand,  
alone or in small companies. It is a sight  
to do a man's heart good. It is but re-  
peating what has been told me time after  
time by different parties in various parts  
of the country, that, speaking generally,  
the Russian soldier has yet to be discover-  
ed who would speak an irreverent word  
of the Holy Gospel, or who would know-  
ingly venture to treat a Bible colporteur  
with harshness or contempt. Generally  
the title page of their New Testament  
has been to our men a more valuable cre-  
dential, a more powerful recommendation,  
than either their passport or their license,  
and while common hawkers are strictly  
forbidden, our colporteurs have been  
joyfully welcomed. It has frequently  
been the case that the commanding officer  
has been the first to buy a number of  
copies, which he himself would distribute  
at once as a gift to the common soldiers  
around him.—*Observer*

Mrs. Brigham Young are recovering  
from the first shock of their husband's  
death.

THE CRADLE.

HAM—In North Fredericksburgh, on the 22nd  
inst., the wife of Mr. T. B. Ham, of a son.  
LEE—At Odessa, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr.  
Byron Lee, of a son.

BURGER—At Napanee, on the 16th inst., the wife  
of D. F. Burger, Esq., of a daughter.

THE ALTAR.

BAKER—ADAMS—In Kingston, on the 16th inst.,  
at the residence of the bride's brother, King-  
st., by the Rev. W. Galbraith, B. D., Mr.  
George W. Baker, of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., to  
Miss Hattie Adams, of Kingston.

THE TOMB.

COATES—At Napanee, on the 23d inst., John  
Coates, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.  
McANNANY.—In Belleville, on Sunday, the 21st  
inst., Francis McAnnany, aged 73 years.

The deceased was born in the County of  
Derry, Ireland, in 1804. He came to Belleville  
in 1825, where he has since resided. He filled  
many important public offices of trust, and up to  
the day of his death was universally esteemed by  
his fellow-citizens.

SWITZER.—In Switzerville, on the 29th inst., Cath-  
erine Switzer, aged 82 years, 3 months, and  
21 days.

DEWEY.—In Camden, on the 18th inst., Thomas  
Dewey, aged 70 years.

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

- Barley—45c. to 55c.
- Wheat—\$1.10.
- Oats—25c. to 30c.
- Rye—55c.
- Pens—60c.
- Wheat Flour—\$3.00. to \$3.25.
- Hay—\$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.
- Hides—\$5.00 to \$6.00. per cwt.
- Butter—20c. to 25c. per lb.
- Eggs—13c. to 15c. per dozen.
- Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.
- Bread—10c. per loaf.
- Coal—\$5 to \$8.50 ton.
- Calf skins 5c. per lb rough.
- " " 9c. " trimmed.
- Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
- Cheese—9c. to 10c. per lb.
- Deacon skins 40c.
- Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.
- Flour—\$3.75 retail.
- Cheese—50c. to 60c. each.
- Lambs and Pelts—Shearlings 40 to 50c.
- Lamb Skins—40c. to 50c.
- Lard " 13c. to 15c.
- Oatmeal—\$5.00. per cwt. retail.
- Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
- New Potatoes 60c. per bushel.
- Pork " \$6.00. to \$7.00.
- Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton.
- Tomatoes—25c. per bush.
- Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
- Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
- " soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00.

Tailoring

HAVING commenced business in the above

**PETTITT'S EYE-SALVE.**  
*An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lacrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of the Vision from any cause.*  
THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye-washes. RINGWORM and OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the AMERICAN EYE-SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "DR. J. PETTITT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE," while making new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye-Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.  
PETTITT & BARKER,  
Proprietors, Fredonia, N. Y.  
NORTHOP & LYMAN,  
Toronto, Agents for Canada. 19-yl.

**Mail Contract.**  
TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on the 16th November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Six times per week each way, between Mill Point and Napanee, from the 1st January next.  
Conveyance to be made by Steamboat or Vehicle. The Mails to leave Mill Point daily, Sundays excepted, at 10:30 a.m., and to arrive at Napanee at 12 Noon, or in time to connect with mails passing East by No. 1 Grand Trunk Train.  
To leave Napanee daily, Sundays excepted, at 1:15 p.m., or as soon as practicable after arrival of mails from the West by No. 1 train, and to return to Mill Point in one-and-a-half hours.  
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Mill Point and Napanee.  
R. W. BARKER,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Kingston, 5th October, 1877. 24 3in.

This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using  
**DR. PIERCE'S**  
Fountain Nasal Injector,  
OR  
**DOUCHE.**  


**JOB**  
**Printing!**  
—OF THE—  
**THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT**  
**NAPANEE EXPRESS**

AS EXCELLED BY  
No Office in the Dominion,  
ITS OUTFIT INCLUDES A  
**LARGE STOCK**

Very Latest Styles Of New Type  
And every Facility exists for turning out  
**JOB PRINTING**  
IN THE

letter from one of his workmen, here was an immediate prospect of reopening of his ironworks, and it is so bad that he sees no of opening the works at present.

ey, Eng., during a shooting on by the Ashton rifle volunteers dies' Challenge Cup, the mark- Mason was shot through the bullet entering at the chest. I not long survive.

from Capt. Tyson, Arctic ex- his wife, written from the Belle Isle, says the expedition dreadful weather since leaving lon. The letter was carried for ea by vessels bound for Scot-

cate of European financiers of the State of Louisiana \$12- pay its debt. Bonds to the out are to be issued bearing . interest, and payable in forty- s. This would save the State yearly. It is believed the propo- not be legally accepted.

. Myrbec, against whom a manslaughter for causing the ames Goodwin at Sterling by ring an over dose of morphine and in the spring of 1873, has tred at Tamworth, and was on committed by the Belleville gistrate for trial at the Assizes.

number of emigrants who left in September was 6,508—a de- 758 on the previous month, and September, 1876. The Stan- returned emigrants are flock le land. They have tried the new continent, and find that r the old.

inese Ambassador has been pre- th an address in London with to the opium traffic in China. alency, in replying, observed s the intention of his Govern- adopt measures to prohibit the f opium, and it was in conse- qued that the use of the drug ually diminish.

annual conference of the poor ank of the north-west district, Liverpool, Mr. Hibbert, M. P., ded, said notwithstanding the r of trade there was a decrease number of paupers at the end of quarter, as compared with the ding quarter of 1875, of £41, A per cent.

vernor of Texas says he shall the United States Government the long continued wrongs in- Mexico. The United States Matamoros is in Washington. the State Department wants t the Texans want war. The Texas are aggressors in a large of the border troubles.

arris, a Sheffield, Eng., shoemaker, wife down stairs, stripped her of then tried to force her into Failing in this endeavor her wife close to the fire, turning l and round "like a piece of le paid no attention to her agoni- ms, but they served to attract e of a policeman, who released a brutal fellow was taken before strates, who marked their sense ence by "binding him over to peace for six months."

of the trades of Warwickshire re suffering from almost un depression. The ribbon so bad that large numbers of zaged therein have absolutely to do, while 500 operatives have own out of work by the closing meaton Cotton Mill, which is e brought to the bammer, and iron trades are also exceed- ctive, while at Coventry, where king is extensively carried on, turers complain that things have so bad for years.

lan Soldiers and the Bible.

number of the Committee of the and Foreign Bible Society writes: in 600,000 Bible and portions of stures have been brought lately

SWITZER.—In Switzerland, on the 28th inst., Car- tharine Switzer, aged 82 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

DEWEY.—In Camden, on the 18th inst., Thomas Dewey, aged 70 years.

**NANAPENCE MARKETS.**  
Corrected Weekly  
Barley—45c. to 55c.  
Wheat—\$1.10.  
Oats—25c. to 30c.  
Rye—55c.  
Peas—60c.  
Wheat Flour—\$3.00. to \$3.25.  
Hay—\$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.  
Hides—\$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt.  
Butter—25c. to 25c. per lb.  
Eggs—13c. to 15c. per dozen.  
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.  
Bread—15c. per loaf.  
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.  
Calf skins 8c. per lb rough.  
 " " 9c. " " trimmed.  
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.  
Cheese—9c. to 10c. per lb.  
Deacon skins 40c.  
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.  
Flour—\$3.75 retail.  
Geese—50c. to 60c. each.  
Lambs and Pelts—Shearlings 10 to 20c.  
Lamb Skins—40c. to 50c.  
Lard " 1b—13c. to 15c.  
Oatmeal—\$5.00 per cwt. retail.  
Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.  
New Potatoes 60c per bushel.  
Pork " " —\$6.00. to \$7.00.  
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.  
Tomatoes—25c per bush.  
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.  
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.  
 " soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00.

**Tailoring**  
HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over  
**Coxall & Paisley's Store,**  
Where I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.  
Nice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.  
Cutting Boys' Cloths, & Ladies Jackets  
A SPECIALITY.  
**JAS. BLAIR.**

Nanapence, Aug. 20th, 1877. 18-19m

**GOOD ADVERTISING**  
\$3,250.00 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. F. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. 21-ly.

**GLOBE Life Assurance Co.**  
OF NEW YORK.  
Assets, - - - \$5,000,000  
Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000  
Income for Year 1876, \$857,000

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.  
It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans, besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.  
H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Ag't for Nanapence  
Nanapence, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.

to connect with mails passing East by No. 1 Grand Trunk Train.  
To leave Nanapence daily, Sundays excepted, at 1:15 p.m., or as soon as practicable after arrival of mails from the West by No. 1 train, and to return to Mill Point in one-and-a-half hours.  
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Mill Point and Nanapence.  
R. W. BARKER,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Kingston, 5th October, 1877. 24 3in.

This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using

**DR. PIERCE'S**  
**Fountain Nasal Injector,**  
OR  
**DOUCHE.**



This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

**DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.**

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried high up and perfectly applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. Full and explicit directions accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications.

**SYMPTOMS**—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, by all Druggists.

**E. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**DOCTOR PIERCE'S**  
ALT. EXT. OIL  
**Golden Medical Discovery**



ITS OUTFIT INCLUDES A

**LARGE STOCK**

OF THE

Very Latest Styles Of New Type

And every Facility exists for turning out

**JOB PRINTING**

IN THE

**BEST STYLE**

OF THE ART.

**LAW WORK A SPECIALITY**

—o—

Assessment Blanks,  
Auction Bills,  
Articles of Agreement,  
Briefs,  
Bill Heads,  
Ball Programmes,  
Bills of Fare,  
Circulars,  
Chancery Bills,  
Cards,  
Catalogues,  
Debentures

Dodgers,  
Date Lines,  
Envelopes,  
Exhibition Bills,  
Funeral Circulars,  
Financial Reports,  
Headings,  
Horse Bills,  
Indentures,  
Invitations

Letter Headings,  
Law Forms,  
Lawyers' Briefs,  
Labels,  
Monthly Statements,  
Mourning Cards,  
Municipal Forms,  
Note Headings,  
Notarial Circulars

Primary Notices,  
Oamphlets,  
Posters,  
Programmes,  
Promissory Notes,  
Receipt Books,  
Shipping Tags,  
Statements.



Propietor

## Our Indian Neighbors in the North-West.

(Extract from Lord Dufferin's farewell speech at Winnipeg.)

After describing the magnificent country through which he had travelled. His Excellency continued as follows.—  
 "But in contemplating the vastness thus opened to our imagination, we must not forget that there ensues a corresponding expansion of our obligations. For instance, unless great care is taken, we shall find, as we move westwards, that the exigencies of civilization may clash injuriously with the prejudice and traditional habits of our Indian fellow-subjects. As long as Canada was in the woods the Indian problem was comparatively easy, the progress of settlement was slow enough to give ample time, and opportunity for arriving at an amicable and mutually convenient arrangement with each tribe with whom we successively came in contact; but once out upon the plains, colonization will advance with far more rapid and ungovernable strides, and it cannot fail eventually to interfere with the by no means inexhaustible supply of buffalo upon which so many of the Indian tribes are now dependent. Against the contingency it will be our most urgent and imperative duty to take timely precautions by enabling the red man, not by any undue pressure, or hasty, or ill-considered interference, but by precept, example, and suasion, by gifts of cattle and other encouragements, to exchange the precarious life of a hunter for that of a pastoral and eventually that of an agricultural people. (Applause.) Happily in no part of her Majesty's Dominions are the relations existing between the white settler and the original natives and masters of the land so well understood or so generously and humanely interpreted as in Canada, and as a consequence, instead of being a cause of anxiety and disturbance, the Indian tribes of the Dominion are regarded as a valuable adjunct to our strength and industry (Hear, hear, and applause.) Wherever I have been in the Province, and since I have been here, I have travelled nearly a thousand miles within your borders, I have found the Indians upon their several reserves, premitting a few petty grievances of a local character they thought themselves justified in preferring contented and satisfied, upon the most friendly terms with their white neighbors, and implicitly confiding in the good faith and paternal solicitude of the Government. (Applause.) In some districts I have learnt with pleasure that the Sioux, who some years since entered our territory under such sinister circumstances—I do not of course refer to the recent visit of Sitting Bull and his people, who, however, I believe, are remaining perfectly quiet—are not only peaceable and well-behaved, but have turned into useful and hardworking laborers and harvestmen, while in the more distant settlements, the less domesticated bands of natives, whether as hunters, voyageurs, guides, or purveyors of our furs and game, prove an appreciably advantageous element in the economical structure of the colony. (Applause.) There is no doubt that a great deal of the good feeling thus subsisting between the red man and ourselves is due to the influence and interposition of that invaluable class of men the half-breed settlers and pioneers of Manitoba—(loud applause)—who, combining as they do the hardihood, the endurance, and love of enterprise generated by the strain of Indian blood within their veins, with the civilization, the instruction, and the intellectual power derived from their fathers, have preached the gospel of peace and good will and mutual respect, with equally beneficent results, to the Indian chieftain in his lodge, and the British settler in his shanty. (Great applause.) They have been the ambassadors between the East and the West, the interpreters of civilization, and its exigencies to the dwellers on the prairie, as well as the exponents to the white man of the consideration justly due to the susceptibilities, the sensibilities, and respect

## AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

### Workingmen's Coffee Houses.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—Knowing the deep interest you take in all that concerns "the working-man," I send this communication to your widely read paper, in order that the modest enterprise to which it directs attention may become more generally known.

There is in Yonge street, Yorkville, a temperance coffee house, called "The Workingmen's;" it is situated near the brick fields, in which many men are employed, the proprietor of the house being one of the employees. Having occasion to require refreshment, I went into this house a few days ago. Everything about it was very clean and comfortable. I called for a pint of coffee, which was four cents, three slices of bread and nice butter, five cents. The table was furnished with the leading journals of the city, numerous magazines, pamphlets, and religious literature. While partaking of my meal the landlord came home for his. He was very friendly, and appeared to me to be a worthy and industrious man. After partaking of the refreshment we had some conversation relative to the enterprise; he said it was not much known, he had received assistance from many kind friends; his wife was the chief manager, and that it greatly pleased her, and he hoped it would do good and entice his companions and others to spend their earnings there and get instruction, and that it would prove a benefit and blessing. As he seemed disposed to be communicative, I asked him what success he had had; he said he was satisfied, it brought many of his neighbors together, and he trusted that good was done. He asked me up stairs, and there I found a much larger room, amply furnished, with every convenience for the comfort of visitors—desks, and more publications; it was very clean, nicely lighted, and comfortable. I could not help expressing the pleasure I felt in seeing such things, and wished him every success. He told me there was a weekly prayer meeting held there every Tuesday, commencing at eight o'clock, that it was free and open to all. With that I left resolved to attend the prayer meeting which I did last Tuesday night, and I was much pleased with all I saw and heard. The way in which it was conducted was admirable. The chairman opened the meeting by giving out a hymn, familiar to most, so that all present sang; he then besought by prayer the blessing of God the Father on their humble efforts after which he kindly solicited those present to join in the exercises, either by reading the scriptures, exhortation or prayer or praise. The encouragement thus held out was embraced by many, and altogether it was a delightful and profitable time, and all seemed to enjoy it as a "time of refreshing coming from the presence of the Lord."

Now, if we had more of those Workingmen's Coffee Houses, conducted on these principles, don't you think it would materially bless and benefit all concerned? I think it would.

Yours,

J. G.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1877.

### Good Walking Horses.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A good horse should go well in all his paces. He should walk, trot and gallop in handsome style, and as a saddle horse, the first pace—that of walking—is the most important, for in warm weather, equestrians riding for pleasure, or on business, do not care to go faster, excepting now and then for a change, and to prevent being too long a time on the way. A perfectly good walker can go five miles in an hour with ease to himself and his rider, and, generally speaking, when a horse walks off at this rate gracefully and safely, without making any trips, he will be found to move well in his trot, and gallop well too. There is a wonderful amount

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1851.

CAPITAL, . . . . . \$500,000  
 With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE: Toronto, Ont.

FR. SMT.  
 HON. JOHN McMURRICH.

V. J. J. J.  
 CHARLES MAGRATH.

Directors.

JAS. MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.  
 JOHN FISKE, Esq. ROBT. BEATTY, Esq.  
 A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GODDERMAN, Esq.

BARNARD HILDAN, Managing Director  
 FREDK. G. LOVELAKE, Secretary.  
 WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.  
 JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.  
 Marine Inspector.

Insurance effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

On Hull Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to British Ports.

W. V. DETLOF,  
 Agent for Napanee

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

The principal ingredients used in making these Plasters are Gum Olibanum—or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible—Rubber, and Burgundy Pitch, which, when scientifically compounded, in fact, when combined with the pure medicinal gum, is found to be one of the greatest healing mediums ever brought before the human race.

They are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other Plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these Plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different; the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

They possess all the soothing, warming, supporting and strengthening qualities of all other Plasters. Many who have been relieved of RHEUMATISM, TIC DOLOREUX, and various other pains in the KIDNEYS, BREAST or SIDE, and believe it is solely done by the electrical qualities which the Porous Plasters contain, and which is imparted to the system, thus restoring them to a healthy condition.

They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive; and a sure cure for WEAK BACKS, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST; and are invaluable to those who have a COLD of long standing, and often prevents CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of them of a long-continued Consumption.

Prepared by GEO. E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. 19-1

### Will Cure Consumption.

TO all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y. 19-1

### THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culvertwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address  
 THE CULVERTWELL MEDICAL CO.,  
 41 Ann St., New York.

## Terms, Strictly Cash

On, and after Oct. 1st, I have to sell for

## CASH ONLY

No Credit whatever, will be sold all goods will be sold

## Lowest Price Paid

—THE—

## TEACHER'S

Contains The Old and The New Testament, References, Maps, An Bible, Biblical Chronology, logical Table of the whole B ological Table of the Kings of Israel and Judea, The of the Gospels, A List of the Miracles of our Lord, Table Money, Weights and Measures the Offices and Sects mention Scriptures. The Psalms of D phrases neatly bound in I Edge.

## ONLY \$1 E

## Card Board toes,

at 5c. 10c. 12c. 15c. 20c. etc., assortment of Design

### MOTTO FRAMES ONLY

Your Choice of a lot of first-class novels, slightly damaged, for

A lot of Small Chromos, framing in splint, frames on

White and Brown Splints all ways in stock.

Cheap Small Bags with cheap Purses. Cheap Pocket B

HENDERSON'S BOOK

New and Large Stock of Str Tea and Manilla Wrapping which will be sold very



I do not of course refer to the recent visit of Sitting Bull and his people, who, however, I believe, are remaining perfectly quiet—are not only peaceable and well-behaved, but have turned into useful and hardworking laborers and harvest-men, while in the more distant settlements, the less domesticated bands of natives, whether as hunters, voyageurs, guides, or purveyors of our furs and game, prove an appreciably advantageous element in the economical structure of the colony. (Applause.) There is no doubt that a great deal of the good feeling thus subsisting between thered man and ourselves in due to the influence and interposition of that invaluable class of men the half-breed settlers and pioneers of Manitoba—(loud applause)—who, combining as they do the hardihood, the endurance, and love of enterprise generated by the strain of Indian blood within their veins, with the civilization, the instruction, and the intellectual power derived from their fathers, have preached the gospel of peace and good will and mutual respect, with equally beneficent results, to the Indian chieftain in his lodge, and the British settler in his shanty. (Great applause.) They have been the ambassadors between the East and the West, the interpreters of civilization, and its exigencies to the dwellers on the prairie, as well as the exponents to the white man of the consideration justly due to the aboriginal race, the removal of their prejudices, the innate craving for justice of the Indian race. (Applause.) In fact they have done for the colony what otherwise would have been left unaccomplished and have introduced between the white population and the Red Man a traditional feeling of amity and friendship, which but for them it might have been impossible to establish. (Cheers.) Nor can I pass by the humane, kindly, and considerate attention which has ever distinguished the Hudson Bay Company in its dealings with the native population. (Applause.) But though giving due credit to these fortunate influences amongst the causes which are conducing to produce and preserve this fortunate result, the place of honor must be adjudged to that honorable and generous policy which has been pursued by successive Governments of Canada towards the Indian, and which at this moment, is being superintended and carried out with so much tact, discretion, and ability by your present Lieutenant-Governor—(applause)—under which the extinction of the Indian title upon liberal terms has invariably been recognised as a necessary preliminary to the occupation of a single square yard of native territory. (Cheering.)

#### Four Strange Girls

It will be a small drop of consolation to the thousands of honest house-wives who look upon servant girls as nuisances, to learn that there are four working girls in the city of Detroit whose plans and deeds are worthy of public mention. One of them, the oldest, came to this country from England about seven years ago. She was followed after a time by a second and a third and a fourth and during the last three years the four have held places in families in the same neighborhood. Each one began saving money from the first. They have made every effort to please the families employing them, and have consequently been paid extra wages. Every garment purchased by them has been for comfort and long wear, instead of for show and style. Two of them have never seen the city hall, though living in the city nearly three years. None of them have yet had a beau or had occasion to go to the stores in the evening. Each one can sew, patch, darn, put up fruit, make preserves, cook any dish, tack down a carpet, put up a stove, harness a horse, make her own clothes and trim her own hat. Each one has a bank account, and for several years past all have had a grand object in view. That object is now almost accomplished. A few weeks ago they united their savings and purchased a lot in the northern part of the city, 40x190 ft. in size. They then contracted with a builder for a cottage, which was ready for occupancy only two or three

sent to join in the exercises, either by reading the scriptures, exhortation or prayer or praise. The encouragement thus held out was embraced by many, and altogether it was a delightful and profitable time, and all seemed to enjoy it as a "time of refreshing coming from the presence of the Lord."

Now, if we had more of those Working-men's Coffee Houses, conducted on these principle/ don't you think it would materially bless and benefit all concerned? I think it would.

Yours,

J. G.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1877.

#### Good Walking Horses.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A good horse should go well in all his paces. He should walk, trot and gallop in handsome style, and as a saddle horse, the first pace—that of walking—is the most important, for in warm weather, equestrians riding for pleasure, or on business, do not care to go faster, excepting now and then for a change, and to prevent being too long a time on the way. A perfectly good walker can go five miles in an hour with ease to himself and his rider, and, generally speaking, when a horse walks off at this rate gracefully and safely, without making any trips, he will be found to move well in his trot, and gallop well too. There is a wonderful difference in horses. Some move so springy, and change their paces so easily, that it is like sitting in a rocking-chair, while others are so rough in their trot that it shakes a man so as to injure the watch he carries, and in galloping, some will do that pace so harshly that it is really unpleasant riding. For a man who travels a good deal on horseback, and who likes to take everything as easy as possible, the walk and the canter are the most suitable paces, for of all riding, the slow gallop called the canter is the easiest, and also the safest, next to the walk.

In England, where riding on horseback is so universal, the horses are trained to the walk, trot, canter and gallop. Old farmers, it is true, will be seen to amble along to market, and again on their way home, but it is unfashionable. In the Southern States, the amble (or movement faster and somewhat different) is called racking and pacing, and it is surprising how quickly and very easily to the rider the milestones are passed when seated on a good pacer or racker. Doubtless every colts should have great attention paid to his first pace—the walk—for it is the foundation of all others, and denotes usefulness. In fact, when a good horseman mounts an animal he wishes to try, and finds the walk free and good, he is at once impressed favourably, and a little remissness in the other paces will be pardoned if it is a young horse, hoping and expecting improvement will occur because of the good walking.

It is extraordinary that walking well is not appreciated in the United States, but rather it is much overlooked, and in some measure repudiated. As an instance: At the Orange County Agricultural Show, a gentleman offered a premium of \$100 to be given to the best walkers, and although it was duly advertised, there were no horses brought to walk for the money. Setting aside saddle horses, how very important it is that farm horses should walk well—in short, it is the most essential pace on every farm.

#### Hints for October.

The well-to-do farmer now feels that there are many things which must be done before cold weather sets in, and these should not be put off for a more convenient season. It will not be found very cheerful or agreeable to complete work in a snow storm which might have been done in the beautiful sunshine. Therefore in this month let the winter quarters for stock be put in readiness for use any day. It is far better to be ready, even if no storm comes, than to have the storm come, and not be ready. It will take no more time now than to wait until the time repairs are needed, which will be a stormy one. Milch cows, and cattle intended for beef, as soon as the nights become cold and

Sold by all Druggists.

19-17

assortment of Des

#### Will Cure Consumption.

TO all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y. 19-17.

#### THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culvertwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps. The celebrated author, of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Address THE CULVERTWELL MEDICAL CO., Office Box 4566 41 Ann St., New York. 45-17.

#### Crockery & Glassware

AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

#### Crockery & Glassware,

WILL BE SOLD AT

#### Cost and Under FOR CASH,

As we intend going out of that line.

#### Call and Secure Bargains.

#### Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

#### Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground

#### Land Plaster,

AT THE LOW RATE OF

\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.

ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Woolen Factory, for Williams' and Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.

JAMES PERRY.

Napanee, March 5th, 1877.

46.

#### MOTTO FRAMES ONLY

Your Choice of a lot of first Lovels, slightly damaged,

A lot of Small Chromos, framing in splint, frames o

White and Brown Splints ways in stock

Cheap Small Bags with el Purses. Cheap Pocket

HENDERSON'S BO

New and Large Stock of S Tea and Manilla Wrappi which will be sold ve

JOHN HENI Bookseller

#### GLOBE Life Assuran

OF NEW YOR

Assets, - - - \$5 Premium Reserve, \$3 Income for Year 187

This company only accers risks, and is noted for the pro which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the o well as the endowment plans. also known as the ten, fifteen year reserve dividend plan, by serves as well as all other may be withdrawn at the t thereby affording a system c under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands o

H. L. General A THOS. A. H Agt. Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

#### GRACE'S SA

A Vegetable Preparation, 17th century by Dr. Wm. Grace, t James' army. Through its ag thousands of the most serious so and was regarded by all who kno lie benefactor. 25c. a box, by ma by druggists generally.

#### AGENTS WAI

Address BETH W. FOWLE & Mass.

#### PULMC

is beyond comparison the best r cure of CONSUMPTION (EVEN IN STAGES, Asthma, Bronchitis, Ca derangements of the NERVOU circular containing PARTICULARS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED, full advi ment of the diseases above menti fications of actual cures, will be mail to all applicants. Addr MOSES, Sole Proprietor, 18 Co New York.

pushed and have introduced between the white population and the Red Man a traditional feeling of amity and friendship, which but for them it might have been impossible to establish. (Cheers.) Nor can I pass by the humane, kindly, and considerate attention which has ever distinguished the Hudson Bay Company in its dealings with the native population. (Applause.) But though giving due credit to these fortunate influences amongst the causes which are conducing to produce and preserve this fortunate result, the place of honor must be adjudged to that honorable and generous policy which has been pursued by successive Governments of Canada towards the Indian, and which at this moment, is being superintended and carried out with so much tact, discretion, and ability by your present Lieutenant-Governor—(applause)—under which the extinction of the Indian title upon liberal terms has invariably been recognised as a necessary preliminary to the occupation of a single square yard of native territory. (Cheering.)

#### Four Strange Girls

It will be a small drop of consolation to the thousands of honest house-wives who look upon servant girls as nuisances, to learn that there are four working girls in the city of Detroit whose plans and deeds are worthy of public mention. One of them, the oldest, came to this country from England about seven years ago. She was followed after a time by a second and a third and a fourth and during the last three years the four have held places in families in the same neighborhood. Each one began saving money from the first. They have made every effort to please the families employing them, and have consequently been paid extra wages. Every garment purchased by them has been for comfort and long wear, instead of for show and style. Two of them have never seen the city hall, though living in the city nearly three years. None of them have yet had a beau or had occasion to go to the stores in the evening. Each one can sew, patch, darn, put up fruit, make preserves, cook any dish, tack down a carpet, put up a stove, harness a horse, make her own clothes and trim her own hat. Each one has a bank account, and for several years past all have had a grand object in view. That object is now almost accomplished. A few weeks ago they united their savings and purchased a lot in the northern part of the city, 40x100 ft. in size. They then contracted with a builder for a cottage, which was ready for occupancy only two or three days ago. The eldest sister then gave up her situation and moved in. The furniture was bought here and there, where cash would secure a bargain, and is good if not showy. Many little things were contributed by friends, and the little home is as neat as a pin. The eldest will now become a laundress, having already more work of that kind than she can do in four days of the week. She will keep house, and be a mother to and make a home for the rest. All own a share, and if sickness comes to one of the three still acting as servants, she has a place to go and some one to care for her. They will be planting trees, setting out vines and planning improvements as the weeks go by, each goodnaturedly striving to do more than the other, and the little home will keep their hearts pure and their minds free from giddy thoughts. Each Sabbath day they will gather there to feel that it is home, and to visit with and advise each other, and letters from father and mother across the wide ocean will be opened and read again and again through tearful eyes. Are there four other such girls in all this land?—*Free Press.*

Wild raspberries, second crop, were sold on the Montreal market on the 18th inst.

It is rumored that Hon. Mr. Blake intends to establish a Dominion constabulary force.

man so as to injure the watch he carries, and in galloping, some will do that pace so harshly that it is really unpleasant riding. For a man who travels a good deal on horseback, and who likes to take everything as easy as possible, the walk and the canter are the most suitable paces, for of all riding, the slow gallop called the canter is the easiest, and also the safest, next to the walk.

In England, where riding on horseback is so universal, the horses are trained to the walk, trot, canter and gallop. Old farmers, it is true, will be seen to amble along to market, and again on their way home, but it is unfashionable. In the Southern States, the amble (or movement faster and somewhat different) is called racking and pacing, and it is surprising how quickly and very easily to the rider the milestones are passed when seated on a good pacer or racker. Doubtless every colt should have great attention paid to his first pace—the walk—for it is the foundation of all others, and denotes usefulness. In fact, when a good horseman mounts an animal he wishes to try, and finds the walk free and good, he is at once impressed favourably, and a little remissness in the other paces will be pardoned if it is a young horse, hoping and expecting improvement will occur because of the good walking.

It is extraordinary that walking well is not appreciated in the United States, but rather it is much overlooked, and in some measure repudiated. As an instance: At the Orange County Agricultural Show, a gentleman offered a premium of \$100 to be given to the best walkers, and although it was duly advertised, there were no horses brought to walk for the money. Setting aside saddle horses, how very important it is that farm horses should walk well—in short, it is the most essential pace on every farm.

#### Hints for October.

The well-to-do farmer now feels that there are many things which must be done before cold weather sets in, and these should not be put off for a more convenient season. It will not be found very cheerful or agreeable to complete work in a snow storm which might have been done in the beautiful sunshine. Therefore in this month let the winter quarters for stock be put in readiness for use any day. It is far better to be ready, even if no storm comes, than to have the storm come, and not be ready. It will take no more time now than to wait until the time repairs are needed, which will be a stormy one. Milch cows, and cattle intended for beef, as soon as the nights become cold and frosty, should be housed, and a little extra feed be given. There is much lost by neglect in this respect. There is nothing that will lessen the flow of a cow's milk so much (except sickness) as for her to lie out on cold and frosty nights. Cattle intended for the butcher may be neglected until winter, and, as far as we can see, not be losing any. Yet when we come to give them extra care, it will be some time before we can see any improvement, and the reason for this is that cattle fall away inwardly before they do outwardly, and before we can see any improvement this waste must be restored. With proper care it need not take place.—*Country Gentleman.*

In Woolwich, typhoid fever is causing severe ravages.

The Rine movement is effecting a great deal of good in Montreal.

There is reported to be a considerable revival of shipbuilding at Moncton, N. B.

9,000 head of cattle have been exported from Montreal to Europe this season.

Most of the mills in New Brunswick have stopped working, there are on logs on hand.

The Spanish Government will make a remonstrance against the imposition of the fifty cent tonnage duty on Spanish vessels entering American ports.

## AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

## Crockery & Glassware,

WILL BE SOLD AT

## Cost and Under FOR CASH,

As we intend going out of that line.

## Call and Secure Bargains.

## Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

## Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground

## Land Plaster,

AT THE LOW RATE OF

\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.

ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Woolen Factory, for Williams' and Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.

JAMES PERRY.

Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

1823. SEND FOR 1878.

THE

## New York Observer

The Best Religious and Secular Family Newspaper. \$3.15 a Year, post-paid. Established 1823.

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

22. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

## NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

A book containing a list of towns in the U. S. having 5,000 pop., and the newspapers having largest circulation. All the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific, and other special class journals. Tables of rates, showing cost of advertising, and everything which an advertiser would like to know. Mailed on receipt of ten cents. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. (opposite "Tribune" building).

## Consumption Cured.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of CONSUMPTION ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, DR. C. STEVENS, Box 88, Brockville, Ont.

## GLOE Life Assuran

OF NEW YO

Assets, - - - \$1  
Premium Reserve, \$1  
Income for Year 18

This company only acc  
risks, and is noted for the pr  
which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the  
well as the endowment plan  
also known as the ten, fifteen  
year reserve dividend plan, l  
serves as well as all other  
may be withdrawn at the  
thereby affording a system  
under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands

H. I

General.

THOS. A. H

Ag

Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

## GRACE'S S

A Vegetable Preparation  
17th century by Dr. Wm. Grace,  
James' army. Through its a  
thousands of the most serious s  
and was regarded by all who kn  
lic benefactor. 25c. a box, by m  
by druggists generally.

## AGENTS WA

Address BETH W. FOWLE &  
Mass.

## PULMC

is beyond comparison the best  
cure of CONSUMPTION (EVERY  
STAGES), Asthma, Bronchitis, C  
derangements of the NERVO  
circular containing PARTICULAR  
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED. Full ad  
ment of the diseases above men  
tificates of actual cures, will b  
mail to all applicants. Add  
MOSES, Sole Proprietor, 18 C  
New York.

## \$777

is not easi  
times, but  
in three m  
of either se  
the country  
to work ste  
employment that we furnish. \$6  
your own town. You need not  
home over night. You can give  
to the work, or only your spare  
have agents who are making ov  
All who engage at once can ma  
At the present time money cann  
easily and rapidly at any oth  
costs nothing to try the busine  
\$5 Outfit free. Address at once  
Co., Portland, Maine.

## CATA

CANNOT be cured by  
or Local Applications  
cures, some of forty  
years old, had been entirely re  
removed at CATARRH  
by all druggists. Send  
for a Catalog to  
T. J. B. HARDING.

For many sickness cured by four bottles  
Catarrh Remedy. For all Bronchitis  
and Dropsies in Throat Disappear.  
ST. ARMAND, P.

Mr. T. J. B. HARDING.

Dear Sir, I am desirous that other  
thing of the merits of your Catarrh  
Remedy, to inform you what it has de  
years old, had been out of health, for at  
had employed three or four different  
rations, without receiving any  
benefit, and I was unable to do  
a thing. I had severe soreness and pain u  
black and through the shoulders, with v  
feeling in my right lung as though it  
dropped down, with continual dropping  
upon the lungs. Such was my cond  
mended to take your Catarrh Remedy, o  
and my pains at once gave me an impr  
after taking four bottles I was restor  
able to endure hard and continued lab  
and clearing lung at work, and I hav  
past season. My recovery I attribute  
bleeding, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy.  
Price \$1 per bottle.  
ASK FOR LITTLE, BIRD'S CONSTITUTION  
REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER



# WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1851.

CAPITAL, \$500,000  
With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE: Toronto, Ont.

Pr. sident.  
HON. JOHN McMURRICH.

V. C. J. J. J.  
CHARLES MAGRATH.

Directors.

JAS. MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.  
JOHN FISKE, Esq. ROBT. BEATTY, Esq.  
A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GODDERHAM, Esq.

BARNARD HILDAN, Managing Director  
FRED'K G. C. LOVELACE, Secretary.  
WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.  
JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.  
Marine Inspector.

Insurance effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

On Hull Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.

On Ca-goes by steamers to British Ports.

W. V. DETTOR,  
Agent for Napanee

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

The principal ingredients used in making these Plasters are Gum Olibanum—or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible—Rubber and Burgundy Pitch, which, when scientifically compounded, is full of electricity, and when combined with the pure medicinal gums, is found to be one of the greatest healing mediums ever brought before the human race.

They are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other Plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these Plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different; the instant once applied the patient will feel its effect.

They possess all the soothing, warming, supporting and strengthening qualities of all other Plasters. Many who have been relieved of RHEUMATISM, TIC DOLOREUX, and various other pains in the KIDNEYS, BREAST or SIDE, and believe it is solely done by the electrical qualities which the Porous Plasters contain, and which is imparted to the system, thus restoring them to a healthy condition.

They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive; and a sure cure for WEAK BACKS, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST; and are likewise to those who have a COLD of long standing, and often prevents CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of a long-continued Consumption.

Prepared by GEO. E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. 19-yl

Will Cure Consumption.

To all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan:—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y. 19-ly.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culvertwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps. The celebrated author of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

## Terms, Strictly Cash.

On, and after Oct. 1st, I have determined to sell for

## CASH ONLY

No Credit whatever, will be given, but all goods will be sold at the

## Lowest Price Possible.

—THE—

## TEACHER'S BIBLE,

Contains The Old and The New Testament, References, Maps, An Index to the Bible, Biblical Chronology, A Chronological Table of the whole Bible, Chronological Table of the Kings and Prophets of Israel and Judea, The Harmony of the Gospels, A List of the Parables and Miracles of our Lord, Tables of Time, Money, Weights and Measures, a List of the Offices and Sects mentioned in the Scriptures. The Psalms of David, Paraphrases neatly bound in Leather, Gilt Edge.

## ONLY \$1 EACH.

## Card Board Mot-toes,

at 5c. 10c. 12c. 15c. 20c. etc., etc. Large assortment of Designs.

MOTTO FRAMES ONLY 50c. EACH.

Your Choice of a lot of first-class 30 cent novels, slightly damaged, for only 10c.

A lot of Small Chromos, suitable for framing in splint, frames only 5c. each.

White and Brown Splints all sizes, always in stock.

Cheap Small Bags with chains. Cheap Purses. Cheap Pocket Books, at

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,

New and Large Stock of Straw, Brown,

# Ontario Business College

## S. G. BEATTY & Co.,

BELLEVILLE, - - Ontario.

S. G. BEATTY. W. R. ROBINSON. J. W. JOHNSON.

## Ontario Business College,

Which has been in existence for 10 years, and, during which time

## Has Trained Hundreds of Young Men

For Business Life, who are now filling important positions in the community, offers advantages for obtaining a

## COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,

Equal to any Institution in Canada, or the United States. Its several departments are conducted by thoroughly competent men who teach that which they have learned by actual business experience, and therefore practically understand.

## THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE COLLEGE:

The "Canadian Accountant," "Joint Stock Company Book Keeping," "Beatty's Guide to Elegant Writing, etc., have obtained a National reputation, and are the productions of the principals of the College, who are daily engaged, together with their staff of teachers, in the Class and Lecture Rooms, College Bank, and Merchants Emporium with the Students.

## THE COURSE IS SHORT,

because the teaching is thorough and practical, and no pains are spared to give to each student individually, as well as to the various classes, the personal attention of the teachers.

## GOOD BOARD

can be obtained in Belleville at a lower rate than in any other place having a Business College in Canada or the United States.

The College Journal, containing full information respecting terms, nature of course, etc. and specimens of penmanship, sent free on application.

Address, S. G. BEATTY & Co.,  
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Belleville, September 1877.

19-611.

# SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW PREPARED TO

## Manufacture and Furnish AT SHORT NOTICE,

# EAVETROUGHING AND PIPING,

AND

## All kinds of Ware in my Line

ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

HAVE IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

## Cooking Stoves, Sinks, Cistern Pumps,

LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.

PLOWS AND PLOW-SHEARS A SPECIALITY.

Give me a Call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will get good value for your money.

H. BOYLE, Agt.

Wm. Miller's Old Stand

**TOES,**

**AT SHORT NOTICE,**

# EAVETROUGHING AND PIPING

AND

**All kinds of Ware in my Line**

ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

HAVE IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**Cooking Stoves, Sinks, Cistern Pumps**

LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.

PLOWS AND PLOW-SHEARS A SPECIALITY.

Give me a Call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will get good value for your money.

**H. BOYLE, Agt.**

Napanee, July 5th,

Wm. Miller's Old Stand.

**Splendid! Splendid!**

**BUY THE BEST!**

THE

**"SPLENDID" COAL STOVE**

Is beyond all question the best Perfect and the

**FINEST PARLOR STOVE**

**EVER INVENTED.**

It is the Most Powerful Heater.

It is the Most Economical in Fuel.

It is the Only Stove having a Suspend Sectional FIRE POT.

It is the only Stove that does not have to be dismantled to put in a new Fire Pot.

It is the only stove having a Portable Oven, enabling any party to have an oven put on or taken off at any time without alteration to the stove.

The "SPLENDID" has many other points of excellence not possessed by any other Stove, which cannot be given in short advertisement.

We hope every person wanting a new Stove will call and see the "SPLENDID" before purchasing.

**WRIGHT & Co.,**

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

We have received instructions from England, to lend a large amount of Money,

**AT LOWER RATES THAN HAS YET BEEN OFFERED**

standing, and often prevent Consumption. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of a long-continued Consumption.

Prepared by GEO. E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. 19-yl

**Will Cure Consumption.**

TO all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. B. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y. 19-ly.

**THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.**

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

**THE CULVERTWELL MEDICAL CO.,**  
Office Box 4566 41 Ann St., New York. 45-ly.

**Crockery & Glassware**

**AT COST**

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

**Crockery & Glassware,**

WILL BE SOLD AT

**Cost and Under**

**FOR CASH,**

As we intend going out of that line.

**Call and Secure Bargains.**

**Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.**

**SMITH & ANDERSON.**

**Land PLASTER**

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground

**Land Plaster,**

AT THE LOW RATE OF

**\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.**

ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Woollen Factory, for Williams' and Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.

at 5c. 10c. 12c. 15c. 20c. etc., etc. Large assortment of Designs.

**MOTTO FRAMES ONLY 50c. EACH.**

Your Choice of a lot of first-class 30 cent novels, slightly damaged, for only 10c.

A lot of Small Chromos, suitable for framing in splint, frames only 5c. each.

White and Brown Splints all sizes, always in stock.

Cheap Small Bags with chains. Cheap Purses. Cheap Pocket Books, at

**HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,**

New and Large Stock of Straw, Brown, Tea and Manilla Wrapping Papers, which will be sold very low.

**JOHN HENDERSON,**  
Bookseller and Stationer.

**GLOBE**

**Life Assurance Co.**

OF NEW YORK.

**Assets, - - - \$5,000,000**

**Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000**

**Income for Year 1876, \$857,000**

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans, besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

**H. L. COOK,**  
General Agent for Ont.

**THOS. A. HUFFMAN,**  
Agt. for Napanee 8 tf.  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

**GRACE'S SALVE.**

A Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. Win. Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25c. a box, by mail 30c. For sale by druggists generally.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

Address BETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston Mass. 22

**PULMONA**

is beyond comparison the best remedy for the cure of CONSUMPTION (EVEN IN ITS ADVANCED STAGES), Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM. A circular containing PARTICULARS OF MANY CASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED, full advice for the treatment of the diseases above mentioned, and certificates of actual cures, will be sent free by mail to all applicants. Address OSCAR G. MOSES, Sole Proprietor, 45 Cortlandt Street, New York.



AT COST

GLOBE

Life Assurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000

Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000

Income for Year 1876, \$857,000

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans, besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Ag't for Napanee  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.

### GRACE'S SALVE.

A Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. Wm. Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25c. a box, by mail 30c. For sale by druggists generally.

### AGENTS WANTED.

Address BETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston Mass. 22

## PULMONA

is beyond comparison the best remedy for the cure of CONSUMPTION, EVEN IN ITS ADVANCED STAGES, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM. A circular containing PARTICULARS OF MANY CASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED, full advice for the treatment of the diseases above mentioned, and certificates of actual cures, will be sent free by mail to all applicants. Address OSCAR G. MOSES, Sole Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York. 22.

\$777

is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily. The employment that we furnish. \$300 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$200 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLATT & Co., Portland, Maine. 22.

**CATARRH**  
CANNOT be cured by Snuffs, Washes, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases, some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by Constitutional CATARRH REMEDY. For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh to  
T. J. B. HARDING, BROOKVILLE, ONT.

Five Years' Sickness Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Legs, and Droppings in Throat Disappear.  
ST. ASHARD, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876.

Mr. T. J. B. HARDING.  
DEAR SIR.—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 27 years old, had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit. I continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a swelling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy. I took a bottle, which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and was able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,  
Price \$1 per bottle. HENRY ANDERSON  
ASK FOR LITTLE, BLEND CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BUY THE BEST!

THE

"SPLENDID" COAL STOVE

Is beyond all question the most Perfect and the

FINEST PARLOR STOVE

EVER INVENTED.

It is the Most Powerful Heater.

It is the Most Economical in Fuel.

It is the Only Stove having a Suspend Sectional FIRE POT.

It is the only Stove that does not have to be dismantled to put in a new Fire Pot.

It is the only stove having a Portable Oven, enabling any party to have an oven put on or taken off at any time without alteration to the stove.

The "SPLENDID" has many other points of excellence not possessed by any other Stove, which cannot be given in short advertisement.

We hope every person wanting a new Stove will call and see the "SPLENDID" before purchasing.

WRIGHT & Co.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have received instructions from England, to Lend a large amount of Money,

AT LOWER RATES THAN HAS YET BEEN OFFERED

CALL IN AND EXAMINE RATES.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

WILLIAMS & HOOPER.

PHOSFOZOE,



For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.

Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co.:—DEAR SIRS,—I can confidently recommend PHOSFOZOE, and find my customers speak very highly of its merits.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist,  
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable property in the County of Northumberland, for Sale. Being all that portion of lot No. 34 in Concession A. of the Village and Township of Brighton, lying North of the old Kingston Road, and only quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the centre of the village. Upon the premises are good brick and wooden buildings; a large orchard of young and bearing trees; a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood timber; spring creeks, and other advantages which rendered it desirable. Also several other good Farms in the Village. Properties for sale.

I. O. PROCTOR.

Brighton.

47-tfd

Tailoring

HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over  
**Coxall & Paisley's Store,**  
Where I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Nice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.

Cutting Boys' Cloths, & Ladies Jacket

A SPECIALITY.

JAS. BLAIR.

Napanee, Aug. 29th, 1877.

18-6m

GOOD ADVERTISING

\$3,250.40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A paper giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

34-ly.

Crockery & Glassware,

WILL BE SOLD AT

Cost and Under  
FOR CASH,

As we intend going out of that line.

Call and Secure Bargains.

Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground  
Land Plaster,

AT THE LOW RATE OF

\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.  
ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Woolen Factory, for Williams' and Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.

JAMES PERRY.

Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

1823. SEND FOR 1878.

THE  
New York Observer

The Best Religious and Secular Family Newspaper. Established 1823.

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

22. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING

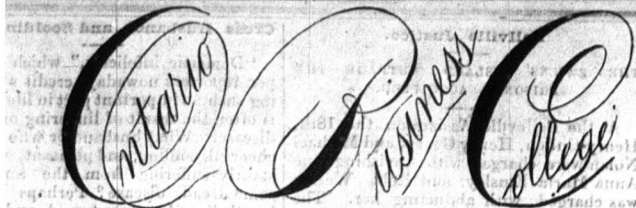
A book containing a list of towns in the U. S. having 5,000 pop., and the newspapers having largest circulation. All the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific, and other special class journals. Tables of rates, showing cost of advertising and everything which an advertiser would like to know. Mailed on receipt of ten cents. Address  
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 10  
Spruce St., N.Y. (opposite "Tribune" building).

Consumption Cured.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of

CONSUMPTION ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Real Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by address with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. C. STEVENS,  
Box 56, Brookville, Ont.



**S. G. BEATTY & Co.,**

**BELLEVILLE, - - Ontario.**  
S. G. BEATTY. W. R. ROBINSON. J. W. JOHNSON.

**Ontario Business College,**

Which has been in existence for 10 years, and, during which time  
**Has Trained Hundreds of Young Men**  
for Business Life, who are now filling important positions in the community, offers advantages or obtaining a

**COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,**  
equal to any Institution in Canada, or the United States. Its several departments are conducted by thoroughly competent men who teach that which they have learned by actual business experience, and therefore practically understand.

**THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE COLLEGE:**

The "Canadian Accountant," "Joint Stock Company Book Keeping," "Beatty's Guide to Elegant Writing, etc., have obtained a National reputation, and are the productions of the principals of the College, who are daily engaged, together with their staff of teachers, in the Class and Lecture Rooms, College Bank, and Merchants Emporium with the Students.

**THE COURSE IS SHORT,**  
because the teaching is thorough and practical, and no pains are spared to give to each student individually, as well as to the various classes, the personal attention of the teachers.

**GOOD BOARD**

can be obtained in Belleville at a lower rate than in any other place having a Business College in Canada or the United States.

The College Journal, containing full information respecting terms, nature of course, etc., and specimens of penmanship, sent free on application.

Address, **S. G. BEATTY & Co.,**  
**BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.**

Belleville, September 1877. 19-6m.

**SPECIAL NOTICE !**

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW PREPARED TO  
**Manufacture and Furnish**  
**AT SHORT NOTICE,**

**RAVETROUGHING AND PIPING,**

AND

**All kinds of Ware in my Line**

ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

HAVE IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**Cooking Stoves, Sinks, Cistern Pumps,**

**LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.**

**PLOWS AND PLOW-SHEARS A SPECIALITY.**

Give me a Call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will get good value for your money.

**H. BOYLE, Agt.**  
Wm. Miller's Old Stand

**JUST ARRIVED,**

—AT—

**ROSE & FRALICK'S,**

IN THE PERRY BLOCK,

**100 CASES of NEW BOOTS & SHOES,**

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

**Come and See Them, as We will not be Undersold.**

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**New Hats, Caps, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, &c.**

**BOOTS MADE TO ORDER**

**ROSE & FRALICK.**

**A SPECULATION !**

During the dull summer months, the undersigned will sell Furniture, Chairs, &c., at greatly reduced Prices, for Cash or Good Notes.

**J. GIBBARD & SON.**



**LEVEL THOUGHTING AND THINKING,**

AND

**All kinds of Ware in my Line**

ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

HAVE IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**Cooking Stoves, Sinks, Cistern Pumps,**

LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.

PLOWS AND PLOW-SHEARS A SPECIALITY.

Give me a Call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will get good value for your money.

**H. BOYLE, Agt.**

Wm. Miller's Old Stand.

Napanee, July 5th,

**Splendid! Splendid!!**

**BUY THE BEST!**

THE

**"SPLENDID" COAL STOVE**

Is beyond all question the most Perfect and the

**FINEST PARLOR STOVE**

**EVER INVENTED.**

It is the Most Powerful Heater.

It is the Most Economical in Fuel.

It is the Only Stove having a Suspend Sectional FIRE POT.

It is the only Stove that does not have to be dismounted to put in a new Fire Pot.

It is the only stove having a Portable Oven, enabling any party to have an oven put on or taken off at any time without alteration to the stove.

The "SPLENDID" has many other points of excellence not possessed by any other Stove, which cannot be given in a short advertisement.

We hope every person wanting a new Stove will call and see the "SPLENDID" before purchasing.

**WRIGHT & Co.**

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

We have received instructions from England, to lend a large amount of Money,

**AT LOWER RATES THAN HAS YET BEEN OFFERED.**

CALL IN AND EXAMINE RATES.

**NO COMMISSION CHARGED.**

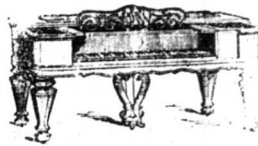
**WILLIAMS & HOOPER.**

**A SPECULATION!**

During the dull summer months, the undersigned will sell Furniture, Chairs, &c., at greatly reduced Prices, for Cash or Good Notes.

**J. GIBBARD & SON.**

**"Best Pianos, Lowest Prices."**



**CHARLES D. BLAKE & Co's.,**

**Grand Square and Upright Piano-Fortes**

**JOHN N. LAZIER,**

**BELLEVILLE.**

**General Agent for the Dominion of Canada**

**MERITS OF THE BLAKE PIANO-FORTE**

Its Great Durability

In Workmanship it Cannot be Surpassed, if Equaled.

In Power, Solidity, Purity and Equality of Tone.

It has no Competitor.

As a Safe Investment, it is the Best.

It is Warranted in the most Satisfactory Manner.

Every Improvement that has been recognized by honorable and substantial

# BUY THE BEST !

## THE "SPLENDID" COAL STOVE

Is beyond all question the most Perfect and the

### FINEST PARLOR STOVE

EVER INVENTED.

It is the Most Powerful Heater.

It is the Most Economical in Fuel.

It is the Only Stove having a Suspend Sectional FIRE POT.

It is the only Stove that does not have to be dismounted to put in a new Fire Pot.

It is the only stove having a Portable Oven, enabling any party to have an oven put on or taken off at any time without alteration to the stove.

The "SPLENDID" has many other points of excellence not possessed by any other Stove, which cannot be given in a short advertisement.

We hope every person wanting a new Stove will call and see the "SPLENDID" before purchasing.

**WRIGHT & Co.**

## MONEY TO LOAN.

We have received instructions from England, to Lend a large amount of Money,

**AT LOWER RATES THAN HAS YET BEEN OFFERED.**

CALL IN AND EXAMINE RATES.

**NO COMMISSION CHARGED.**

**WILLIAMS & HOOPER.**

## PHOSFOZOE,



For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.

Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co.:—DEAR SIRS,—I can confidently recommend PHOSFOZOE, and find my customers speak very highly of its merits.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

### FARM FOR SALE.

**F**ARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable property in the County of Northumberland, for Sale. Being all that portion of lot No. 34 in Concession A, of the Village and Township of Brighton, lying North of the old Kingston Road, and only quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the centre of the village. Upon the premises are good brick and wooden buildings; a large orchard of young and bearing trees; a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood timber; spring creeks, and other advantages which rendered it desirable. Also several other good Farms in the Village Properties for sale.

I. O. PROCTOR.

Brighton.

## Tailoring

HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over

**Coxall & Paisley's Store,**

Where I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

**Nice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.**

Cutting Boys' Cloths, & Ladies Jackets

A SPECIALITY.

**JAS. BLAIR.**

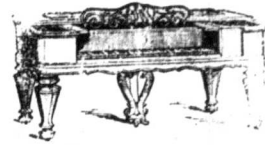
Napawee, Aug. 29th, 1877.

15-5m

## GOOD ADVERTISING

\$3,250.00 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

"Best Pianos, Lowest Prices."



**CHARLES D. BLAKE & Co's.,**

**Grand Square and Upright Piano-Fortes**

**JOHN N. LAZIER,**

**BELLEVILLE,**

**General Agent for the Dominion of Canada**

### MERITS OF THE BLAKE PIANO-FORTE

Its Great Durability

In Workmanship it Cannot be Surpassed, if Equaled.

In Power, Solidity, Purity and Equality of Tone.

It has no Competitor.

As a Safe Investment, it is the Best.

It is Warranted in the most Satisfactory Manner.

Every Improvement that has been recognized by people of cultivated taste

to be of real benefit and utility, has been adopted by the Manufacturers of

these pianos, and the grand result is, that for power, sweetness, brilliancy and

singing quality of tone, even throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elasticity

of touch, strength, durability and beauty of finish, these Instruments stand un-

rivalled.

**MOST SATISFACTORY TERMS OF PAYMENT**

**EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR 7 YEARS.**

**AGENTS WANTED.**

Illustrated catalogues sent on application

**JOHN N. LAZIER, Belleville,**